FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,566.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 76.]

Young Hearts.

What though the years are flying fast
And silver sprinkles through the hair,
And crow's feet come and wrinkles last
In spite of pride's most jealous care;
That will reluctance we confess
That "growing old" escapes the tongue?
And "growing old" escapes the tongue?
So what's a truth should not distress—
'Tis nothing if the heart is young.

We've have errors to regret
Like the common lot of all;
There's something to be lived for yet.
So struggle on, whate'er befall.
We sadness that above the past
The dirges of remorse are sung—
We'll fight old time until the last
And triumph while the heart is young.

While life exists the light of hope
Should never be obscured by gloom,
But brighter all our horoscope
Until our feet-steps touch the tomb.
The oldest still have truths to learn,
And faith should never be unstrung;
Our little barges will cheerily burn
As long as e'er the heart is young.

And how shall hearts be kept in green
When cheeks are sunk and eyes are dim,
When age brings on the days of spleen
And memory crowns a funeral hymn?
By finding means of doing good,
By soothing souls with sorrow stung,
This age and death are long withstood
And thus our hearts are kept ever young.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Congress has at last adjourned after many days of continuous and laborious session, this desirable consummation has been attained and looked at candidly it is about the only important step taken by this very weak-kneed, but really industrious body.

For the last week hard work has been done in the Halls of the Capitol. It has been a week of compromises. The many differences between the two Houses as to the appropriations for governmental expenses were all compromised save one. On the naval bill, neither house would give way, so the question of revivifying the defunct American navy has been postponed till the December session. Yesterday evening Mr. Randall stated that the two Committees of Conference could come to no agreement on the naval bill and offered a resolution to provide for the expenses of this department till next session. This resolution was passed after a sharp incidental passage at arms between Sonset Cox and Reed, of Maine, in which contrary to the usual custom Mr. Cox was worsted.

Both Houses have been sitting early and late till this evening at three, when they adjourned. Each had one all night session. This state of rush at the last is always the rule, while normally it ought not to be so. The House of Representatives is especially fond of this style of doing business. The early and middle part of the sessions are dawdled away and all business consequently must be rushed through in a very short, prescribed time, and is often unsatisfactorily done and still oftener not done at all. Congress then opens with a feeling of heroic and martial patriotism, that is rather amusing when the fact is apparent that had the proper system been pursued and earlier a more satisfactory adjournment would have resulted.

An instance of this rush happened today. By the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, two o'clock was the legal hour of adjournment. A good deal of business was uncompleted at a few minutes before two o'clock, so the hands of the two clocks were turned back a few minutes. Then a resolution was rushed through that the hour of adjournment be made three o'clock. The resolution was passed before two o'clock by the clocks which had been turned back, but in reality after two o'clock. As the law was that neither House could adjourn at two, after which hour the two Houses were nothing but bodies of unofficial and irresponsible men, the logical conclusion is that, in spite of the legislative subterfuge of turning back the clocks which did not affect the real time, all acts done after two o'clock are in strict legality utterly void and would it seems to me be so declared by any competent tribunal. This question of course will not arise as no bills of public importance were thus passed.

On the principle, I suppose, that coming events cast their shadows before, my statement in my last letter that the President had vetoed the Fitz Porter relief bill was false at the time, but was afterward made true.

At the time I wrote the President had not decided to veto the bill as rumor declared, but on the Thursday following, the bill with his dissent was received by the House of Representatives, which promptly by a full two thirds vote passed it over the veto and sent it to the Senate, where, of course, it failed. A great deal of indignation toward the President was excited by this action and it has not yet subsided.

This little attempt on the part of Mr. Arthur to restore unity to the shattered ranks of the Republican party will not add glory to his negative administration.

By the close of this week all Congressmen except a few of the party committees will have left this city. All are anxious to get home, for they have wearied and inconvenienced themselves by this long session without doing any great good to the country. Taking all things into consideration, this Congress will be written down a failure. This is not the language of a grumbler but of soberness and truth. This Congress has done some things it ought not to have done and left undone many things it ought to have done. The record will bear out this assertion. The defeat of the Morrison Bill is the most important act of the commission, and the Postal telegraph, the Educational bill, the Library bill, the Naval bill and the Internal Revenue questions are a few unpleasant instances of omission, not to mention the Mexican veterans bill which was nullified by the amendments of the Senate.

With the Republican party rests the burden of blame for these things, and shift and squirm as it may it cannot avoid the responsibility. The Morrison bill was defeated by the solid Republican vote aided by a few renegade Democrats. The Postal telegraph question was in the hands of a Republican Senate and nothing came of it. The Naval bill was killed by Republican amendments, and the only slight alleviation of our Internal Revenue affliction, and they were very slight alleviations indeed, were quietly voted down under Democratic protest. And to crown this glorious pile of Republican patriotism, the bill to pension the veterans of the Mexican war, was loaded with an amendment which experts compute would take $200,000,000 out of the public treasury. And yet the attempt will be made to hold a Democratic House responsible for all this. The gall of man exceedeth not this! Not even the gall of ex-speaker Keifer who after being convicted by a committee of the House of being a perjured liar has gone home to procure a re-election, and I have no doubt will succeed.

I was mistaken in my statement that our Congressional delegation would not be represented at Chicago. Both of our Senators and several members of the House concluded to go and are there now.

The Democratic delegation passed through here Friday. All were enthusiastic and confident of the nomination and election of a good man. As your information from Chicago will be full, I will not attempt to give any news from there. The only dispatch of importance received here to-day was that the New York delegation had met and on a poll, two thirds were found to be for Cleveland. This is a defeat for John Kelly, and indirectly is bad for Mr. Bayard as everybody seems determined to let New York name the man—Cleveland therefore seems to be the strongest man so far. Mr. Bayard was at the Senate to-day looking rather nervous and anxious, but he is man enough to take defeat well if it is necessary.

It is feared that Ben Butler may succeed in causing some trouble at Chicago. If by any chance he should be nominated there would be an instant revolt. There is not, however, the slightest danger of this, though he may succeed in raising a row.

T. V.

Richmond County Items.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MONTPELIER, July 9, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The continuous rains we have had recently, caused corn, cotton and grass to grow very rapidly; and now that it has faired away the farmers are busy killing grass while the sun shines. Crops are the finest ever known in this section.

School will open in the new academy at Spring Hill, August 1st, under the auspices of Mr. John Purcell. The old Spring Hill academy was burned about two years ago; but the trustees have rebuilt and now have the prettiest school house in the county. This has been, for more than fifty years, noted as an educational centre. This school (then known as the Richmond Academy) was the first your accomplished townsman, Prof. Alexander Graham ever taught. Although he was but a beardless boy then and had young men (some of them not saints) under his charge, he controlled the school with marked ability. "Boss Grimes'" word was law in the school house.

I notice that Gen. Hawley is to be at the Exposition in Raleigh. He is a native of Richmond county, was born about two miles from Spring Hill church, was a member of the Sunday school there. His father being a strong, hot headed abolitionist, was advised that he might find a more congenial climate more healthy. Acting on this advice he went to Connecticut when Joe was about twelve years of age. Although Gen. Hawley differs from us in politics, we can but admire his wonderful talent, and when we see the eminence he has reached, President of the Centennial, Governor of Connecticut, Senator from that State, and received several votes for nomination for President, we remember with pride that he is a son of Richmond county.

RICHMOND.

CARP IN SAMPSON.—In February, 1883, ex-Sheriff G. W. Crumpler and Mr. Rufus Faircloth, of Honeycutt's township, secured a small number of young German carp and put them into their ponds. Mr. Crumpler informed us last Saturday that his fish are multiplying with marvelous rapidity, and that Mr. Faircloth's are also increasing. The former has stocked three ponds from his own, and now there are six ponds within a radius of two or three miles. In another year Mr. Crumpler expects to have an abundant supply of food fish.—*Clinton Caucasian.*

The raising of carp has been a failure in Cumberland, so far as we can learn they have not increased owing, we think, to the freshness and purity of our sandhill water.

The *Robesonian* says: The Crofters are flourishing and seem satisfied.

Two of the convicts at work on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad made their escape lately. One of them went to the house of a colored man and told his wife that her huband had sent him after his Sunday suit of clothes. She had just given them to the convict when her husband put in an appearance, and a flight and pursuit followed, but the fellow got off with the clothes.

N. C. DELEGATES.—The North Carolina delegation at Chicago selected the following gentlemen as their officers.

For Chairman, W. T. Dortch; for vice-president of the Convention, F. E. Shober; for secretary, E. J. Hale; committeeman for organization, M. H. Pinnix; on credentials, G. H. Brown, Jr; on notification to candidates, E. F. Lamb; on resolutions, Julian S. Carr.

Cyrus P. Mendenhall, of Greensboro, died on the 6th inst.

Prof. H. E. Shepherd.

The Wilson *Mirror*, in speaking of the "masterly efforts at the Normal school" at that place, thus graphically describes the lectures of our distinguished townsman:

On Monday Dr. Shepherd, a native of this State, but now President of the Charleston College began an interesting series of lectures on the English language and he traced and depicted with graphic touch all of its various mutations from its Teutonic origin, down through the Norman Corquest, the times of Chaucer and the Elizabethan era. His addresses were broad in the scope of vision, accurate and graphic in their paintings of times and men, keen and true in their portrayals of conduct to motive, noble in their ethical teachings and grandly magnificent in their garniture of expression. These addresses came to us hoary with the gray hairs of laborous research and persistent application, and were learned and scholarly, and opulent with the hidden lore of far away ages. The dusty tomes of the vanished past were brushed up and made to gleam with radiant interest. His two themes have been brought under perfect subjugation to his finely cultivated powers and he rules them with that quiet power and easy grace, which shows his perfect and undisputed mastery. He reigns o'er the realm of the English Language a king, with his sovereignty undoubted and undisputed. His thoughts are draped in the luxuriant foliage of the most copious diction, and his sentences, well rounded and symmetrical, are models of beauty and culture, and show a finish most exquisite and flawless. Every word seemed created for the very office he asked it to fill, and consequently they fitted in his sentences with admirable and skillful precision, and made the discourses smooth and harmonious and stripped of every obstruction which could impede its flow. We never heard a more fluent speaker or one who exercised a more felicitous control over the English language. And yet there is one thing remarkable. Learned and cultivated as he is, and having drank as he has done so often from the Pierian spring, and so familiar with all the fields of poesy, yet his train of thought did not lead us for one moment by the enchanted Hermus with all its golden stream; or the beautiful Helicon with its flowery slopes or the fragrant Pindus with its laurel shade. He avoided all the adorning graces of rhetoric, and no gems of metaphor could be seen sparkling in the stainless current of his English, and no flowers of fancy blushing with roseate tintings of beauty did he weave to cheer us with their loveliness. And his delivery to us was cold and passionless, and nurses none of those fires which burn down into the bosom and melt the feelings in fervid glowing. And notwithstanding the fact that his delivery is stripped of all the fascinating embellishments of oratory, his style is by no means sluggish, but like a mountain streamlet, whose stainless current goes rippling along radiant in the kisses of the sun beams, and without one dreg of impurity in its sparkling wavelets, his stream of language, pure and undefiled, and with no mud or mire of error staining it, goes as smoothly and as beautifully as the flowing of some mountain rivers.

MISS EMMA C. HAHR, THE PHENOMENAL PIANIST.—We are indebted to Mr. J. J. Hall, now of Godwinsville, Ga., for a copy of the *Seminarium*, a paper issued monthly by the members of the Euphradian Society of the Marion Female Seminary, giving a description of the concert at their Comment Exercises, from which we clip what the Greensboro *Beacon* says of Miss Emma C. Hahr, daughter of the late Prof. F. J. Hahr, who was so highly esteemed by the citizens of Fayetteville:

Miss Emma C. Hahr, the phenomenal Pianist, and the accomplished elocutionist, Mrs. L. C. French, favored Greensboro on last Thursday evening with an entertainment of rare merit.

To say of Miss Hahr, that she is an elegant performer would not do justice to her great abilities as a pianist, or convey an adequate expression of her genius. In fact, her playing is actually faultless; it may be truly said that her execution in general, as well as in all the details, is everything the most accomplished musician can expect. Her touch takes very much of the style of the great Liszt; her rendition of runs, the most difficult and in rapid movement, is perfect; her manner of striking chords and sounding octaves, in promptness and appropriate percussion, is done electric like; her tremulos and trills vibrate with noticeable evenness and sonority; she possesses in an eminent degree not only great technical skill, but also a most delicate conception of expression. To sum it all up, her performance on the piano bespeaks as much intellectual as mechanical mastery, and this is what constitutes the "Divine Art" in the highest sense of the word.

Master George Blacknall, son of Dr. George Blacknall, of this city, was painfully injured at Kittrells yesterday. While the engine was moving cars up and down the track, George ran towards the engine, intending to jump on it and take a ride. Just as he reached the track, he stumbled and fell, and his right foot was struck by the wheels of the engine, and the great toe almost crushed off, the nails on the other toes were broken and the ball of the foot was painfully mangled. He was brought here last night and taken to the residence of his father. It is thought the toe will have to be amputated.—*Evening Visitor.*

MORE CONVICTS FOR THE C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—The Raleigh *Evening Visitor* of the 9th says: Maj. T. J. Jones, of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., carried up seventeen convicts from the penitentiary this morning to work on said road.

The Durham Daily *Reporter* has entered upon its second volume, after six months trial he has proved that a daily can be issued with success.

State Elections in 1883.

States.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama,	46,386	100,591
Arkansas,	49,352	87,675
California,	67,175	90,694
Colorado,	27,552	29,897
Connecticut,	54,853	59,014
Delaware,	10,098	12,053
Florida,	20,139	24,067
Georgia,	24,930	81,443
Illinois,	254,551	249,067
Indiana,	210,234	220,918
Iowa,	149,051	112,180
Kansas,	98,166	61,517
Kentucky,	79,036	110,813
Louisiana,	33,953	49,892
Maine,	72,724	63,852
Maryland,	74,515	80,725
Massachusetts,	134,353	116,678
Michigan,	157,925	149,443
Minnesota,	92,802	46,653
Mississippi,	30,282	48,159
Missouri,	128,239	198,620
Nebraska,	43,495	28,562
Nevada,	7,362	6,906
New Hampshire,	38,399	36,879
New Jersey,	97,869	99,962
New York,	409,422	482,822
North Carolina,	111,320	111,763
Ohio,	297,759	316,874
Oregon,	21,481	20,069
Pennsylvania,	359,332	355,791
Rhode Island,	10,056	5,311
South Carolina,	17,719	67,158
Tennessee,	91,693	123,929
Texas,	41,761	142,087
Vermont,	35,839	14,466
Virginia,	100,690	94,184
West Virginia,	43,440	46,661
Wisconsin,	94,606	103,630
Total,	3,638,559	4,051,035

WILLOW BROOK COTTON MILLS BURNED.—The High Point *Enterprise* says that on the morning of the fourth of July, a fire broke out under the weave room of the Willow Brook Manufacturing Company and totally destroyed the building—very little was saved. The factory was not in operation at the time, as all the operatives were enjoying the fourth.

The loss was a heavy one not only to the company, but to the town of High Point and the 150 operatives and their families who were dependent on the wages they earned in the mill for their daily bread.

The property destroyed consisted principally of 60 looms, 3,000 spindles, 18 cards, a quantity of goods and raw material, about a thousand dollars worth of dye stuff, together with all the necessary equipments of a first class cotton factory. The total amount destroyed is about $80,000 worth, $50,000 of which was covered by insurance.

The company are making arrangements to rebuild the mill as soon as possible. They will at once make 300,000 brick.

ANOTHER ATTRACTION FOR DURHAM.—A short time ago we mentioned the fact that persons who moved to Durham afflicted with Asthma are totally relieved after remaining a while. Learning that Rev. Mr. Dai all, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city, had been a great sufferer from this disease, and was now well, we approached him upon the subject, and asked to what he attributed his cure? He said, "I cannot tell, unless it was the atmosphere of Durham; but of one thing I am positive," said he, "that when I came here, I suffered greatly from Asthma, but now, am entirely well." Our attention has been called to quite a number of similar cases. We might say right here, that Durham is the healthiest place in the State, the death rate is remarkable small to her population, and very little sickness prevails of a serious nature, and withal, no more pleasant place can be found to live. —*Durham Reporter.*

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Republican State Executive Committee had a meeting yesterday afternoon and another last night. There were a number of changes in membership—M. A. Bledsoe, in place of T. N. Cooper; T. J. Turner, in place of W. H. Hardin; —— Craig, in place of John B. Evans; Elihu White, in place of John H. Cox; J. R. Smith, in place of H. L. Grant; W. L. Bynum, in place of W. W. Jenkins. The old members in are J. J. Mott, L. W. Humphry, W. P. Canaday, Jesse F. Hoskins, J. H. Montgomery. The new committee, as reorganized, met and elected M. V. B. Gilbert secretary. It was thought that perhaps the committee would fill the vacancy on the Republican State ticket caused by the resignation of W. Duke as treasurer. But it was found that no official notice of his declination had been received, so of course nothing could be done.—*News and Observer.*

AN OLD CLOCK.—The Moravian Church clock, probably the oldest in the State, was given a thorough cleaning one day last week for the first time in twenty years. It required a cauldron and three boxes of concentrated lye to do the job. The clock was sent to Salem from Germany during the latter part of the 17th century and the quarter hour striking apparatus made and placed in addition by Mr. Eberhart, of Salem, about the year 1800. The pendelum is ten feet long and the other works as large in proportion, and although a century, or thereabouts old, the clock has kept up a constant and correct record of time to the present day and bids fair to do many years still of good service.—*Winston Sentinel.*

DEATH OF MRS. HARMAN.—On the 23d of June, Mrs. Polly Harman, of Cape Fear township, died quite suddenly from a stroke of paralysis. She was the widow of the late John W. Harman, a former sheriff of this county, who is so well remembered by all our citizens. Mrs. Harman, with her husband, many years ago, kept a hotel at this place, at Fayetteville and at Wilmington, and was well known to the traveling public.—*Pittsboro Record.*

PEMBERTON'S.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from his SECOND visit to the Northern Markets, and is NOW RECEIVING a beautiful line of New Style

Dress Goods!

Some very handsome.

New Style
WHITE and FANCY EMBROIDERED DRESSES, WITH TRIMMINGS
ALL COMPLETE.

A great variety of beautiful

Spring and Summer Silks

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

Embroideries and Laces

IN GREAT VARIETY.

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLETTES AND PARASOLS,
in all shades.

Call early and see the New Novelties of the season. These Goods were bought since the great DECLINE IN PRICES, and will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. Come and see us.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
May 15, 1884. 67tf

BINGHAM'S Established 1793. The only School for Boys in the South with GAS LIGHT, a first-class GYMNASIUM, and a first-class BATH HOUSE.

The course is PREPARATORY or FINISHING.

There is a thoroughly equipped School of TELEGRAPHY.

Special terms to young men of small means.

181st Session begins July 30th. For Catalogue, address MAJ. R. BINGHAM,
Bingham School, N. C.
July 3, 1884. 74-1pd

GENERAL OFFICE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 30, 1884.

Summer Excursion Tickets.

TICKETS, good till October 31, will be sold as follows for this season, viz:

To Warm Springs and return,		$16 85
" Waynesville	"	16 20
" Asheville	"	14 70
" Glen Alpine	"	11 80
" Hickory	"	10 50
" Old Point	"	13 95
" Morehead	"	11 30

JNO. M. ROSE,
Gen'l Pass. Ag't
July 3, 1884. 74-3t

Just Arrived,

SNUFF IN BLADDERS and in ½ Gross Packages.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, N. C

THE 57th SESSION of this well established and prosperous Institution will begin on the 20th of AUGUST, 1884.

Location accessible, healthful and pleasant. Faculty efficient and faithful. Thorough work in all departments of instruction.

BOARD (exclusive of washing and lights), and Tuition in full English Course, per session of 20 weeks, $75. Charges for extra studies moderate. For Catalogue apply to

T. M. JONES, President.
July 3, 1884. 74 6t

Agents Wanted

FOR the best selling books in America. Fine Family Bibles and Photograph Albums; Alex. H Stephens' History United States; Lives of Presidential Candidates! A golden harvest for Agents. Strike *now* while the iron is hot. Address BULETT & MORGAN,
Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

Say in what paper you saw our address.
July 3, 1884. 74

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

Primary and preparatory classes receive faithful and careful training. French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed. The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884.
April 30, 1884. 65-6m

NOTICE.

WE ADVISE those in want of BRICKS, to have their orders booked early or they may fail to get them when they want. We are now burning a kiln, and will be ready to fill orders for a limited quantity by the 25th inst. Our prices for lots of fifty thousand or more on the yard is seven dollars per thousand for hard brick, in smaller lots, eight dollars. These prices are low for the quality of brick we make.

Thanking our friends for the very liberal patronage they have already given us, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Orders left with McMillan Brothers will meet with prompt attention.

TOLAR & POE.
April 16, 1884. 62-3mpd

LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stables.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire outfit and stock of Mr. A. Overbaugh in the above mentioned business is prepared to furnish all kinds of

VEHICLES,

with good horses and polite and attentive drivers, at short notice.

Special attention will be given to boarding horses.

G. A. BURNS,
Bow Street, near the Presbyterian Church.
May 29, 1884. 69-3m

JUST RECEIVED!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

1 HOGSHEAD GUINNESS'S BROWN STOUT.
20,000 CIGARS.
A Lot of High and Low Grades TOBACCO.

W. J. McDONALD, Jr.,
Green Street.
May 7, 1884. 66tf

TURNIP SEED
CROP 1884
SEDBERRY

HAS just received the largest supply of BUISTS Celebrated Turnip Seed ever brought to this market.

Seventeen varieties to sele from.

Remember his motto: New and Fresh or None.
July 3, 1884. 74tf

Valuable Mill Property and Water Power for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioner, will at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, September 17th, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, a tract of land in said County, on both sides of Little River, just above the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Bridge, containing about 55 acres, and including the Dam, Mill and other buildings. This is valuable property; the Mill and Dam are first-class; the water power is unsurpassed; the location is desirable, being immediately on the Railway and near the depot.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay 25 per cent of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months, with interest from day of sale.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.
N. W. RAY, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 17, 1884. 72ts

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified in the Probate Court of Cumberland County as Executor of the last will and Testament of Mrs. Augusta Kingsbury, late of Fayetteville, N. C., (formerly of Boston, Mass.,) the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the estate of said Augusta Kingsbury to present the same to me or my attorneys, Wm. A. Guthrie and Geo. M. Rose, for payment on or before the 17th day of June, 1885. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment.

WM. S. KINGSBURY,
Executor of Augusta Kingsbury.
June 17, 1884. 72-6w

Cheap Plants.

FOR thirty days I offer the balance of my stock of bedding plants consisting of Coleus, Verbenas, Ageratums, Salvias, Alternanthreas, &c., at 60 cents per dozen. This is a good chance to make a nice bed of foliage plants at very small cost. Send orders to

J. M. LAMB, Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 19 1884 67-1y

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

I BEG LEAVE HEREWITH TO ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the nominating Convention. Appreciating the high responsibility of the position in question, I pledge myself should I be honored with the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to devote my best services to the faithful performance of its duties.

J. B. SMITH.
May 22, 1884. 64tf

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mill's a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CALSS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

A FEW HINTS
FOR THE USE OF
AYER'S PILLS

DOSE.—*To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills; thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.*

For Constipation, or Costiveness, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, and Jaundice, AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS.

Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and Piles, the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For Colds, take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For Diarrhœa and Dysentery, caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS.

Suppression, and Painful Menstruation, have a safe and ready remedy in

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Sold by all Druggists.

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GIVE US A TRIAL. You will find our 1 lb., 3 lbs. and 5 lbs. Tins of the very choicest quality. Call early and often.

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MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.,
1884-'85.

The next session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

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Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
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WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

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Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.

Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.

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Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.

Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.

A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

1870. 1884.
At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Ganck delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
March 26, 1884. 60tf

R. M. NIMOCKS,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Wagons, Plows, Castings and General Farm Furnishing Goods,

A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
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(Successors to I. W. Durham,)
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MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

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Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.
April 9, 1884. 62-6m

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS,
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 11tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.......................JULY 17, 1884.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ALFRED MOORE SCALES, of Guilford.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
CHARLES M. STEDMAN, of New Hanover.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, of Wake.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
W. P. ROBERTS, of Gates.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
THEODORE F. DAVIDSON, of Buncombe.

FOR SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
S. M. FINGER, of Catawba.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE:
A. S. MERRIMON, of Wake.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE:
W. H. KITCHEN.
J. N. STAPLES.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT:
WHARTON J. GREEN, of Cumberland.

ELECTOR FOR 3D DISTRICT:
CHARLES W. McCLAMMY, of Pender.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, July 6, 1884.

The North Carolina delegation arrived here this morning in a special car from Washington, where we met for organization Friday morning, and whence we departed Friday evening. Travelling all that night, Saturday morning found us at Grafton in the mountains of West Virginia. Crossing the Ohio at Ben wood and Belaire, we passed through the most beautiful portion of the State which was named for that great river. Miles of wheat in the shock, red and ripe for the reapers; green pastures, whereon grazed sleek cattle; or the greener foliage of shapely woodlands; were good sights to see from the broad windows of a palace car. It was intensely hot in Washington; but when we left our car this morning at the depot in this city we found the gentlemen who received us wearing overcoats.

At Washington we found Col. Green better from the effects of his late accident than when I parted with him at Burgaw. And he and his daughter sent many warm greetings to their friends in the District which has just shown its good sense by re-nominating him for the position which he now so ably fills.

At Washington, besides our Senators and Representatives, I met Mr. Bayard, Mr. Randall, Gov. Curtin, Mr. Beck, and even Senator Logan—to whom Ransom pleasantly introduced me as a man whom all North Carolinians would delight to defeat. Last night old Senator Thurman with his bandana, his son and his negro valet, all bound for Chicago, came aboard our train and spent an hour or two in our car chatting learnedly and wittily with the more sedate of the delegation; while his son found congenial companions in Richmond Pearson, Col. Shober and George Brown in the forward part of the car, where much Apollonaris, Ginger Ale, and less innocuous beverages, testified to the hospitality of North Carolina.

Mr. Bayard is a wonderfully handsome man in face and body, and his manners are fascinating. He has a great regard for North Carolina and North Carolinians, and I am glad to be able to send you the dispatch announcing the great re-action in his favor.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

In the last issue of the OBSERVER, we gave all the Telegraphic proceedings up to the time of going to press, the full list of nominations for President were then Cleveland, Bayard, Thurman, McDonald, Carlisle, Randall and Hoadly. No ballotting for candidates was had until the committee on Platform had reported, as soon as it was presented and adopted the first ballot was taken, with the following result.

Cleveland,	392
Thurman,	88
McDonald,	51
Hoadley,	3
Tilden,	1
Bayard,	170
Randall,	78
Carlisle,	27
Hendricks,	1
Flower,	4
Total,	820

On this ballot North Carolina cast her 22 votes solid for Bayard. The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday morning, at 11.20 the Convention commenced its second ballot, which resulted as follows:

Cleveland,	683
Bayard,	81½
Hendricks,	45½
Thurman,	4
Randall,	4
McDonald,	2
Total,	820

North Carolina was the first to change her vote on this ballot from Bayard to Cleveland, (her delegates stood Bayard 16, Cleveland 6) this created a great excitement and cheering, and turned the tide, after order was restored, the Chairman declared Grover Cleveland the nominee of the National Democracy for the next Presidency of the United States.

Nominations for the vice Presidency being then in order, Mr. Wallace of Pennsylvania then arose and said Hendricks had once been chosen vice President and been cheated out of it, that the Democracy of the country demanded his name as a candidate and they would not take *no* for an answer. He moved to suspend the rules and nominate T. A. Hendricks as the candidate for vice President by acclamation, which was agreed to. The roll of States was, however, then called and T. A. Hendricks received the unanimous vote of the Convention and was declared the nominee of the Democracy for the vice Presidency of the United States.

The enthusiasm elicted by the nominations was past description, after singing &c., the Convention adjourned sine die.

The following were the officers of the Convention:

PRESIDENT.
Col. W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Alabama,	Chas L Scott	Mississippi,	W L Keirn
Ark.,	John D. Adams	Missouri,	J. B. Thomas
California,	H. M LaRue	Nebraska,	J G Higgins
Colorado,	D. Sullivan	Nev.,	Fielding Lemmons
Conn.,	Joshua Perkins	N. H.,	Henry O Kent
Delaware,	Jas Williams	New Jersey,	H B Smith
Florida,	C. P. Cooper	New York,	W R Travers
Georgia,	Geo. Hilliar	N. C.,	F. E. Shober
Illinois,	A. Thornton	Ohio,	Jacob M. Mueller
Indiana,	Peter Lieber	Oregon,	W. T. Cook
Iowa,	W. H. Brannon	Penn.,	W. L. Duvorts
Kansas,	John Milan	R I.,	Elisha Matthewson
Kentucky,	T. L. Jones	S Carolina,	C. H. Suber
La.,	J. M. Fitzpatrick	Tenn.,	T. L. Williams
Maine,	William M. Rust	Texas,	L. C. Alexander
Maryland,	F. Raine	Vermont,	F. H. Bascom
Mass.,	J. B. Eastabrook	Virginia,	R. A. Ayres
Michigan,	M Shoemaker	West Va.,	F. Henford
Minnesota,	R. J Jones	Wisconsin,	J R Doolittle

SECRETARIES.

Alabama,	T C Clark	Mississippi,	R H Hiney
Ark.,	W H Longford	Missouri,	W H Mayo
California,	J J Driscoll	Neb.,	A J Rittenhouse
Col.,	J D McGilvary	Navada,	R Sadler
Conn.,	W H Shields	N Hamp,	P Fayha
Delaware,	J W Causey	New Jersey,	A B Stoner
Fla.,	E P Dismukes	New York,	J Gerling
Georgia,	Jno Triplette	N Carolina,	E J Hale
Illinois,	W H Green	Ohio,	S K Donavin
Ind.,	H Freygang	Oregon,	V K Strode
Iowa,	Daniel Farroll	Penn.,	J R Bokart
Kansas,	E A Hallowell	R I.,	David S Baker, Jr
Kentucky,	W L Crobb	S C.,	W St J Jeroy
Louisiana,	H McCall	Tennessee,	E C Merrill
Maine,	R T Rundlett	Texas,	Wm Lamb
Maryland,	D N Hunning	Vt.,	Wm A Richardson
Mass.,	J W Goveney	Va.,	Harrold Snowden
Mich.,	A P Swineford	W Va.,	B F Harlow
Minn.,	W J Whipple	Wis.,	R M Bashford

THE NOMINATION.

The ticket presented by the Democratic National Convention from our standpoint is the best and wisest that could have been made, and meets and will receive our cordial support, as to availability, the candidate for the Presidency, Grover Cleveland, now Governor of New York, has all the elements necessary—his reputation as a politician, has been of short duration, but in that time he has grown in favor and in the hearts of the people, as a man in whom they may place their confidence, a true, just, upright man whose aim has been to put down Boss rule and its accompanying evils, and to raise the standard of the Democratic party from the slums and stench of pot-house politicians to higher and nobler aims. Placed in position by a general uprising of the people, whose cry was Reform, he has by his acts merited and received their hearty approval. Nominated now by a Convention of Democrats, who by their votes and acts have shown that their sentiments were in accord with his, that they intended to be ruled by none but good conservative men, has put the party in a better light before the people.

PLATFORM.

We publish entire the Platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. The simple fact that it was presented by W.R. Morrison, chairman of the committee on Resolutions, and is in accordance with his views is proof sufficient that the wise and conservative policy that he has pursued as chairman of the ways and means committee has triumphed. But our readers will see that the great principle of the Democratic party, "Tariff for Revenue only," is here plainly and unequivocally set forth as the leading issue. While it proposes no immediate or sudden change and cannot therefore injure any industry, yet that taxation should be reduced so as to bring down revenue to actual necessities of the government economically administered is clearly defined. The issue between the two parties is plain and sharply drawn, the Republican platform is for *protection*, the Democratic is for "Tariff for Revenue only." On this question the contest will be fought.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

It is especially worthy of note, and gratifying to read the testimonials of the worth and character of Governor Cleveland in such papers as the *Herald* and *Times* of N. Y., and in some of the leading papers in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, it is strong evidence of the wisdom of the Convention giving him the first place on the ticket and is a sure guarantee of the purity and integrity of the man:

"The *Herald* puts at the head of its columns the democratic ticket for President and Vice President of the United States. We congratulate the democratic party upon the work of its Convention at Chicago and the opportunity it offers to the American people, through a union of patriotic voters, by whatever name they call themselves—democrats, independants, labor reformers or whatsoever else—to redeem the country from the disgrace and peril to which the republican party has plotted to expose it by the thoroughly bad nomination of Blaine and Logan.

Cleveland's easy nomination on the second ballot yesterdoy justifies all that we have thought and said of the sound judgement and good sense of this Convention when put to a decisive test of choosing between what is vital, sound and vigorous in the democracy and what is very much the other way; and the Convention is to be congratulated upon the fact that it has named the man who will be the next President."

"The *Times* will heartily support Gov. Cleveland. In opposing Mr. Blaine it finds itself already upon impregnable ground and in excellent company. It has closely watched the career of the candidate nominated at Chicago yesterday, and it has entire confidence in his probity, in his intelligence, and in his administrative ability. He ought to be the next President of the United States, and we believe he will be."

The N. Y., *World* says: The Democratic Convention has done its work well. The nomination of Grover Cleveland, demanded by the overwhelming sentiment of the party, will be hailed as an omen of success all over the United States—from the lakes to the ocean, from Maine to California.

The association of the name of Thomas A. Hendricks with that of New York's Governor brings into the campaign the great Republican crime of 1876. Samuel J. Tilden steps aside. With his approval, his friends and admirers put into his place Grover Cleveland, the heir to his Reform principles as well as to his State and national honors. Cleveland and Hendricks stand practically as the representatives of Tilden and Hendricks.

Gov. Clevelands nomination means a triumph for the better elements of the party and for better methods of government and Reform, over machines and disappointed office-holders. It is precisely the opposite of the nomination of Blaine, which was clearly the triumph of the basest and most corrupt elements of Republicanism over its Reform elements.

The issue is distinctly made. It is clean Government against Corruption; a Government administrated for the benefit of the whole people against a Government administered for private and party plunder. It is issue of a Purified Administration against a Plundering Administration; between Robbery and Reform.

By some mishap our Editorial Correspondent and Washington Letter failed to reach us in time for our last issue, we however give both to-day.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland, the democratic nominee for President of the United States, was born on the 18th of March, 1837, in the little village of Caldwell, Essex county, N. J. His great grandfather, Aaron Cleveland, who was a native of Norwich, Conn., was the first writer in that State to call in question the legality of slavery, writing poems and essays against it, denouncing it from the the public platforms, and in 1779, while a member of the Legislature, introducing a bill against it. He became a Congregational minister and died at New Haven in 1814. Richard Cleveland, the father of Governor Cleveland, was born at Norwich in 1804 and was a graduate of Yale College. He taught school in Baltimore, studied theology, spent some months at Princeton, and in 1828 was ordained a Presbyterian clergyman.

Grover Cleveland was educated at the public schools of New Jersey and at an academy in Clinton, Oneida county, New York. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in the New York Blind Asylum. There he happened to meet a young man who prevailed upon him to seek his fortunes in the Far West. They started for Cleveland, Ohio. On their way they stopped at Buffalo, N. Y., where young Cleveland paid his respects to his uncle Mr. Lewis F. Allen. This gentleman was very favorably impressed with the young man, whom he saw for the first time.

SETTLING IN BUFFALO.

As much to dissuade his nephew from the Western venture as anything, Mr. Allen told him that he was in need of a clerk, and if he would stop in Buffalo he should have the situation. The offer was a tempting one, for employment was what he was in search of, but he replied:—"I have agreed to go to Cleveland with my companion and I cannot desert him now in the midst of the journey." It was finally agreed that Grover should interview his friend upon this subject, and, if possible, gain his consent. Mr. Cleveland, much to his gratification, found that his comrade was willing to release him from his agreement to go to Ohio, and Grover Cleveland became a resident of Buffalo. Mr. Cleveland had already determined upon the law as a profession, and arrangements were consummated for a law student's desk in the office of Messrs. Rogers, Bowen & Rogers. It was not long before the law firm intimated to the uncle that his nephew was a talented young man, and they very soon felt justified in paying him a handsome salary, which they found him abundantly able to earn. Mr. Cleveland was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1859 After his admission he continued with his preceptors for four years, which, with the previous four years served as a student, gave him eight years of the best kind of legal experience. He was then appointed Assistant District Attorney for the county of Erie by District Attorney C. C. Torrance, which position he filled with marked ability for a period of three years. He was nominated by the Democratic County Convention in 1865 for District Attorney to succeed Mr. Torrance and was defeated at the polls by Lyman K. Bass. Mr. Cleveland formed a law partnership with the late I. V. Vanderpool on the 1st of August, 1866, which was continued until January, 1869. He then became a member of the firm of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom, the late A. P. Laning and the late Oscar Folsom being his associates. The firm remained in existence for two years, and until Mr. Cleveland retired therefrom to assume the duties of Sheriff of Erie county, to which office he was chosen at the election in November, 1870. At the expiration of his official term as Sheriff he became a member of the firm of Messrs. Bass, Cleveland & Bissell, with Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell as associates. This was a strong and popular firm, and commanded a large and lucrative practice. At the close of Mr. Bass's Congressional career his failing health induced him to seek a residence in Colorado, resulting in a dissolution of the copartnership and the formation of another under the name of Cleveland & Bissell. In December, 1881, Mr. George J. Sicard was admitted as a partner in the law firm, which was then styled Cleveland, Bissell & Sicard, and this continues to the present time.

MAYOR OF BUFFALO.

Mr. Cleveland was the democratic candidate for the office of Mayor of Buffalo in November, 1881, and was elected by an unprecidented majority, running upward of 5,000 ahead of the State ticket, and leading every candidate for local offices. His administration was marked by rare ability and judgment, and his courage in dealing with reckless and corrupt measures won him the respect of all classes of citizens. Wasteful and corrupt measures were always vetoed and effectually killed. Not an enactment was passed over his veto. The veto of the notorious street cleaning award alone saved the city $109,000.

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

The earliest reports from the Democratic State Convention of 1882 spoke of the nomination of Mayor Cleveland for Governor of the State of New York as a surprise. It was no surprise to the men who proposed the nomination. They knew their man, and soon taught the Convention to know him.

As Governor his independence and honesty insured his popularity. He will be always remembered as the man who signed the seven reform bill for the city of New York, which gained him the undying enmity of Kelly and his gang, which took away all power from the Board of Aldermen and which are destined to cleanse the political atmosphere of the city.

The administration of Grover Cleveland as Governor has been highly satisfactory and fully in accordance with his views expressed in his letter accepting the nomination.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks, ex-Governor of Indiana and candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States in 1876, is essentially a self-made man. He is a native of Ohio, a state which seems never to tire of producing men of active ambition and of great political ability. As a young lawyer, as a member of the State Legislature, as Congressman, as United States Senator, as Governor, he showed that he possessed talents which singled him out from among his fellows. Add to this his personal popularity in Indiana and it explains why his name was selected for the Tilden ticket in the notable campaign of 1876. On that occasion he carried his State by a majority of nearly six thousand, and good judges of political affairs in Indiana have declared that it was solely owing to the magic of his name that Indiana was won by the democrats.

He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, near the city of Zanesville, September 7, 1819. His father, the late Major John Hendricks, with his family, left Ohio the spring after Thomas was born, and settled in Madison, Ind. Young Hendricks completed his education at Hanover College, one of the pioneer educational institutions of the West. After leaving colleged he studied law, and in due time was admitted to the Bar. From that time until the present he has been in the active practice of his profession, excepting only the time he was Commissioner of the General Land office and the four years he was Governor of Indiana. In 1845 Mr. Hendricks married Miss Eliza C. Morgan.

PUBLIC LIFE.

Mr. Hendricks' public life has been long and varied. In 1848 he was elected to the State Legislature from his county. In 1850 he was chosen a delegate to the Convention which made the present Constitution of the State, and was an active participator in the proceedings of that body. In 1851 he was elected to Congress, and in 1852 was re-elected to the same office. In 1855 he was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office, and held the position until he resigned it in 1859. In 1863 he was elected a Senator of the United States and served a full term of six years. In 1872 he was elected Governor of Indiana, and served as such until January, 1877, when he was succeded by Governor Williams.

It is a sufficient proof of the ability and success of Mr. Hendricks in the Senate that toward the close of a single term he had placed himself among the foremost men of his party and became a prominent candidate for the Presidency. In the Convention of 1868 he was brought forward, and at one time led all other candidates, receiving the solid vote of New York and the Northwest. Ohio, however, which had been compelled to abandon its own candidate, was determined to defeat all other Western men, and the delegates from that State threw their votes for Horatio Seymour presistently, and finally produced a stampede of the whole Convention to his support.

To the Fruit Growers of North Carolina.

The Third Annual Fair of the N. C Fruit Growers' Association will be held in Goldsboro, on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 30th and 31st. The previous Fair held in Greensboro and Wilmington were highly satisfactory, and the splendid exhibition of fruits at both fairs did no little to stimulate fruit growing throughout the State.

The present season gives indication of a full and fine fruit crop, and we anticipate a large and most successful Fair, with exhibits from all parts of the State.

To this end the Association will pay the freights on all fruit sent for exhibition, and the usual low rates have also been arranged over the several Railroads from all parts of the State. There is also to be a grand excursion to Morehead City and the seashore, to leave here on the morning of August 1st, and to return the following day, at the low rate of $1.00 for the round trip. Those who desire to remain at the seaside six days can do so by paying an additional charge of $2.

Addresses will be delivered during the progress of the Fair by eminent gentlemen, and there is to be a grand Musical Festival at the Opera on House, the night of the 31st, at which prizes will be awarded, complimentary, to the most meritorious performers. The best musical talent from all over the State is invited to participate.

We want you all to come and help us show to the world what a magnificent fruit country our glorious old State is. We want the people of the West to come to the East, to know our people and to see for themselves, and to visit our beautiful seashore.

R. P. PADDISON,
President N. C. Fruit Growers' Ass'n.

For further particulars address J. A. Bonitz, Goldsboro, N. C., who has charge of the local management and to whom all applications for space should be addressed.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.—Mayor Edson when asked his views said: "I have no doubt of the Governor Cleveland's election."

The news of the nomination was received at the Produce Exchange with loud and long cheering. In Wall street it was received by every one in a manner that indicated that it was a foregone conclusion.

Geo. Wm. Curtis, the leader of the independent Republican movement, says: "that I regard the nomination as the wisest one the Democratic party could have made and I believe that it will be satisfactory to the independent voters.

Ethan Allen Daly, also a member of the Independent Republican executive committee, said that the Independents would support Cleveland, and predicted that he would carry New York by a large majority.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said: "The nomination of Governor Cleveland is one of the best, if not the best, that could have been made. I propose to vote for Governor Cleveland for the presidency."

THE PLATFORM.

CHICAGO, July 10, 1884.—At nine o'clock P. M. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, stepped on the platform to present the report of that committee. His appearance was greeted with cheers. The platform, which was read by one of the reading clerks, is as follows:—

The democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in National Convention assembled, recognises that as the nation grows older new issues are born of time and progress, and old issues perish; but the fundamental principles of the democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain, and will ever remain, as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States and the supremacy of the federal government within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace and social order to be maintained by means of local self government; but it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as constant recurrence to the popular will. Otherwise abuses grow and the government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of the country—hence a change is demanded.

ARRAIGNING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence. In practice it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the government are sufficient to have called for reform within the republican party. Yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again, in 1880, the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameelss jobbers who had bargained for unlawful profits or for high office. The republican party during its legal, its stolen and its bought tenure of power has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of its past failures. It demands the restoration of our navy; it has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed; it imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes the policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers; it has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non resident aliens, individual and corporate possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions; it organized and tried to legalize a control of State elections by federal troops. It professed a desire to elevate labor; it has subjected American workingmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war leaving widows and orphans; it left to a democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It proffers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff; it created and has continued them. Its own Tariff Commission confessed the need of more than twenty per cent reduction: its Congress gave a reduction of less than four per cent. It professes the protection of American manufacturers; it has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials. It professes to protect all American industries; it has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor; it has depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people. It professes the equality of all men before the law; attempting to fix the status of colored citizens, the acts of its Congress were overruled by the decision of its courts It "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform;" its caught criminals are permitted to escape through contrived delays or actual connivance in the prosecution. Honeycombed with corruption, outbreaking exposures no longer shock its morals sense; its honest members, its independent journals, no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its councils or a veto upon bad nomination. That change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than $100,000,000, which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

TARIFF REFORM.

We denounce the republican party for having failed to relieve the people from the crushing war taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived labor of employment and of just reward. The democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for law and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners. Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the operations of the tariff the people should be cautious, conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands. The democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But in making reductions in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of federal revenue; such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice—all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the federal government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom houses taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity.

WHAT IS DEMANDED.

We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff and subject to the preceding limitations. We demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered. The system of direct taxation known as the "internal revenues" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money levied therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in line of duty in the wars of the Republic and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided; and any surplus should be paid into the Treasury. We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister republics of North, Central and South America but entangling alliances with none. We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political. We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forth sixth Congresses, by which a reluctant republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls, as the conclusive proof that a democratic administration will preserve liberty with order.

The selection of federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein. We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty; we favor honest civil service reform, and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries, the separation of Church and State and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY AND LABOR.

While we favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law. We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to true relations of capital and labor. We believe that the public land ought as far as possible to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the republican party, should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees. We are opposed to all propositions which upon any pretext would convert the general government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the States or the citizens thereof.

In reaffirming the declaration of the democratic platform of 1859, that the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the constitution which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith, we nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred, for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The democratic party insists that it is the duty of this government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may assured, United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative department of our own government and by all foreign Powers. It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property. Every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full repartaion for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country or under her flag, and can only be tried therefor on her own soil and according to her laws; and no power exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act. This country has never had a well defined and executed foreign policy save under democratic administration. That policy has ever been in respect to foreign nations so long as they do no act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone. That, as the result of this policy, we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California, and of the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of democratic statemanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a republican administration of nearly a quater of a century.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great water-ways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Under a long period of democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britan; under twenty years of republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas. Instead of the republican party's British policy we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors, flying the Stars and Stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry. Under a quarter of a century of republican rule and policy; despite all our manifest advantages over all other nations in high paid labor, favorable climates and teeming soils; despite freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost races of men and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in Old World monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax consuming, non-producing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace, that republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britan along with our commerce the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the republican party's British policy we demand in behalf of the American democracy an American policy.

Instead of the republican party's discredited scheme and false pretence of friendshid for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand in behalf of the democracy freedom for American labor by reducing taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty.

MR. TILDEN COMPLIMENTED.

With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of republics, acquiescence in the will of the majority, that he cannot permit us again to place in his hands the leadership of the democratic hosts, for the reason that the achievment of reform in the administration of the federal government is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow countrymen is united in the wish that that wrong were righted in his person. For the democracy of the United States we offer to him in his withdrawal from public cares not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freemen—the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseparable in the history of this Republic from the labors and the name of Samuel J. Tilden.

With this statement of the hopes, principles and purposes of the democratic party the great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the employment and due reward of labor and of capital, and the general welfare of the whole country.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—Mr. W. F. VILAS, of Wisconsin, Permanent Chairman of the Convention, is a handsome man, about 40 years of age. In the Northwest, they consider him their best orator. I have heard him make two speeches—one at Chicago, and one at a New Englanders' dinner at Delmonico's in New York. He is a stirring speaker, graceful in manner, fluent and forcible. The Iroquois club, of Chicago, beleive in him with a firm faith. He is a four-square Democrat, hard-money, revenue-tariff, sound through and through. He is accumulating a large fortune by his law practice, but has never, I believe, been into active politics. He is chiefly known as an orator, and several of his orations have called such attention to his abilities as to excite talk in the Northwest about a future possibility of Presidential timber in him. He is a man who inspires warm frendship, being an uncommonly interesting fellow whether in private or in public. He is verry happy in his speeches when the champagne corks burst as applause.—*Ex.*

Senator Bayard was the first of the Presidential competitors to send his congratulations and a pledge of hearty support to Gov. Cleveland.

NORTH CAROLINA AT CHICAGO.—North Carolina owes a debt of gratitude to Thomas F. Bayard, and it was therefore proper for our delegation to give expression to our admiration for his exalted worth and to recognize the eminent services of that illustrious Democrat by casting their suffrages for him on the first ballot.

When, however, on the second ballot Grover Cleveland received 475 votes, our delegation acted wisely in changing their vote, trampling under foot the objections of John Kelly and leading the way to Cleveland's nomination.

It was North Carolina, under the leadership of James C. Dobbin, that determined the contest in the convention which nominated Franklin Pierce, and as that action was vindicated in glorious victory at the polls, so will the action of our delegation at Chicago result in an equal victory in Lovember.

North Carolina will endorse that vote which turned the tide and accomplished Cleveland's nomination, by giving him 20,000 majority; and it will be a peculiar pleasure to our people to vote for Grover Cleveland because, as we learn through one of that family now living in Georgia, he is sprung from the same stock as Benjamin Cleveland, the hero of King's Moutain, than whom no revolutionary patriot in North Carolina was more brave, more vigilant, more true in the days that tried men's souls.

On the summit of King's Mountain, which overlooks the county that so appropriately perpetuates the name of Cleveland, that gallant soldier drew his lines encircling the brave and skillful Ferguson and won a glorious battle in his country's cause, and now in this year of grace, Grover Cleveland will in like manner vanquish the cohorts of Radicalism and achieve a great victory in behalf of American freedom and the integrity of those free institutions which Benjamin Cleveland fought so valiantly to establish.

North Carolina embalms the memory of her patriot hero and will enshrine the civic hero in her affections.—*News and Observer.*

A CYCLONE ON ITS TRAVELS.—Mr. J. G. Parker, Capt. Paddison and others from Point Caswell report that a cyclone passed over that place on Sunday night, about half past 8 o'clock. Its approach was heralded by a loud noise, resembling the rumbling of a train of cars. A number of trees were blown down near there and at Beatty's Bridge, some miles above, but when it passed the Point it was at too high an elevation to do any damage, except to badly frighten many of the people. The cloud was pitchy black, and the sound which came from it as it passed over the village was enough to make the stoutest heart tremble. There was no rain and only a few flashes of lightning.

The same cloud, it is supposed, passed over the city a little later. It was very black and its motion very rapid, while it was accompanied with a gust of wind that shook up things quite lively for a few moments, but, as was the case at Point Caswell, it was at too great an elevation to do any damage here, though it may have done some elsewhere. The crops in Pender were not hurt by it.—*Wil. Star.*

This was evidently the same storm that passed over us about 8 o'clock Sunday evening. We think that Harnett and Johnston counties must have felt its force.

THE CHOLERA.—*Marseilles, July 15.*—There were thirty-five deaths from cholera here last night.

Toulon, July 15.—The numbe of deaths in this city from cholera last night was thirteen. The disease is increasing in the adjacent country.

London, July 15.—The Austrian Government has asked the Porte to co-operate with it in the adoption of measures to prevent the introduction of cholera into Turkey and Austria.

Odessa, July 15.—A quarantine of two weeks has been established against vessels arriving from French Mediterranean ports, or other ports at which cholera is known to prevail.

The addition of Hendricks' name to the Democratic ticket was everywhere regarded, both among Republicans and Democrats, as greatly strengthening it among the Democrats. The announcement that Hendricks had accepted the second place on the ticket was received with great enthusiasm, and the success of the party in the coming election, while it had been regarded as almost certain with Cleveland at the helm, is felt now to be doubly assured.

Enthusiasm and ratification without end is the tenor of dispatches throughout the State of New York to night.—*Ex.*

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN LADY IN BALTIMORE.—*Baltimore, July 15.*—Mrs. A Lincoln Phelps died at her residence, in this city, to-day, on her 92nd anniversary. Mrs. Phelps was widely known as an educator, the greater part of her life having been spent at the head of female institutions of learning. Mrs. Phelps was formerly Miss Willard, of Troy, N. Y, where she began her career as an educator.

WHY THEY DO IT.—With tears in our eyes and with a blush of shame we are forced to announce that there are perhaps 200 white men in Sampson who habitually and with malice aforethought vote the Colored-Republican-Liberal-Coalition ticket. Some of them do so for office, some for hope or expectations of reward, some because blinded by hatred or prejudice, and some poor innocents because they do not know any better.—*Clinton Caucasian.*

Judge A. A. McKoy, Rev. J. L. Stewart, Col. L. A. Powell, Capt. J. R. Beaman and A. F. Johnson, Esq., of Sampson, have consulted with the authorities of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, with a view to the construction of a branch road from Warsaw to Clinton. The result is that a survey of the proposed road will be ordered in the course of a week or two.

We have enquiry to know if sulphuric acid could be made with profit in this county. In reply we will say that a ton of any of our gold-bearing sulphurets, of which there are thousands of tons within five miles of our city, will produce 1,000 pounds of sulphuric acid worth $20, at a cost of $10.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. E. DYE—Bargains.
M. A. DAUPHIN—La. S. L.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Trunks.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Coraline Corsets.
E. T. McKETHAN—Corn, Oats, Flour, &c.
NEWS AND OBSERVER CO—The Cheapest Campaign Paper in the State.

ABOUT TOWN.

Col. Green will be home this week.

The health of the city is remarkably good.

Mr. Watson's steam wheat thresher is kept busy.

The Farmers are happy over fine crop prospects.

The weather has been very hot for the last few days.

The Baptist Sunday-school excursion last week was a grand success.

Our merchants are already giving fall orders and are expecting an early trade.

There will be more turnips planted about here this season than there has been for the last ten years.

Mr. F. L. Smith, of Robeson, says the C. F. & Y. V. Railway will be within two miles of Shoe Heel by Saturday. The present force lays three-fourth of a mile of track daily.

ORGANIZE.—Cleveland and Scales Clubs are forming all over the State. Keep the ball moving.

EXCURSION.—A large crowd expect to go on the Greensboro and Winston Excursion on the 29th inst.

FRUIT.—Watermelons are becoming plentiful and cheap. The pear crop this season is unusually large.

EXCURSION TO GREENSBORO.—We understand that the Methodist Sunday-school Excursion to Greensboro advertised to take place on the 29th, is changed to the 31st of July.

CLOSING EARLY.—The warm weather is upon us. Shutting up early will soon be fashionable for the merchants, and very acceptable to the clerks.

HEALTH RESORTS.—A number of ladies and gentlemen have gone to those healthful, enjoyable and fashionable resorts, McFadyen's and Red Springs, for the season or a few weeks stay.

VEGETABLES.—The profusion and quality of vegetables this year exceeds anything we ever saw. Cabbage, corn, potatoes and tomatoes are now abundant. What a blessing to the poor, and luxury to all.

MATCH GAME.—There will be a match game of base ball, on the cedar field base ball grounds, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, between the young men and boys. A lively time is expected, as both are apt to do their best when encouraged by the fair sex.

CORRECTION.—We are requested to state that the excursion from this place to Greensboro by the colored people, will take place on Tuesday, the 22d inst., instead of the 23d, as stated in the local column of the *Sun* of the 15th inst.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Guthrie has painted his office very handsomely, and Mr. W. J. McDonald is also painting his house on Maxwell street.

Mr. J. D. McNeill has put in a new dam at the "Merchant Mills."

MAKE MORE HAY.—The splendid rains of this season have been favorable for all crops, and not the least among them is that of hay. It does seem as if it would pay our farmers to save all the hay they possibly can rather than to pay high prices for northern hay.

WIND AND RAIN.—We were visited by a furious wind and rain storm on Sunday afternoon—and at night by a thunder storm—the pitchy blackness of the clouds and the roaring of the wind made us fear that a cyclone was upon us, but its fury was expended before it reached us.

FINE CORN.—Mr. J. D. Williams has a three acre field in corn near his residence on Haymount which is estimated by many will yield at least 75 bushels per acre. Persons acquainted with the general crop, say that it is best piece of corn in the county. Pretty fair farming on sand-hill land.

I. O. O. F.—The following officers were installed in Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., on Monday night, July 7th, 1884.

W. P. Wemyss, N. G.
H. R. Horne, V. G.
E. T. B. Glenn, R. Sec'y.
W. C. Troy, T. Sec'y.
R. T. Scanlin, Treasurer.

POLL TAX.—While in the Sheriff's office some days ago, we noticed him very busy making out a list of names, and upon inquiry learned that it was a list of those who had failed to pay their poll tax. The Sheriff remarked that he disliked to push the parties, but he was compelled to do so by the recent act of the Legislature which is very severe on all persons not paying their poll tax.. This tax goes to the school fund.

A GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT.—We understand that the choirs of the several churches of our town are now practicing preparatory to giving a grand musical concert in aid of the Fayetteville Graded School. Our people have in store a rich treat. Such a combination of musical talent is seldom found. We bespeak for it an overflowing house, so that our people may at one and the same time enjoy themselves and aid an institution in every way worthy of our best efforts.

SAD END OF A POOR UNFORTUNATE.—Many persons will recollect a plain, quiet looking man, John Hardin, who was often seen about the market or on the streets selling walking sticks, frequent attacks of epilepsy rendering him incapable of doing hard work. On the evening of July 3d he failed to return home, and although speedy and diligent search was made, nothing was heard from him until last Friday he was brought to town by a colored man who lives near Kingsbury. This man found the poor wanderer in the woods near Kingsbury last Thursday, the 10th, took him to his house and did what he could for him, but as Mr. Hardin was too exhausted in body and mind by starvation and exposure to tell who he was or where he lived, it was thought best to bring him here. On reaching town he was identified and carried home. He was too exhausted to rally, although conscious of being at home and died in a few hours. It is thought probable that he was lost in the woods while cutting sticks, and becoming confused wandered from instead of returning towards town.

TUBEROSE CULTURE.—We get some points on this new industry from Mr. J. M. Lamb, of Sunnyside Nursery, who expects this season to harvest about 125,000 bulbs on 4 or 5 acres. Sets planted this spring will with favorable seasons make blooming bulbs by Fall, when they are dug, dried and assorted in 3 sizes and kept carefully from the frost until next Spring, when they are ready for market. If the purchaser plants carefully he will have beauty and fragrance to reward him. After blooming once the bulbs never bloom again and are only useful for the sets which grow around each bulb. The cost of cultivation is probably four or five times greater than that of corn or cotton, or about the same as that of onions. Mr. Lamb sold last season 12,000 bulbs, and has now a contract for 90,000.

HOMICIDE IN FLEA HILL TOWNSHIP.—On the night of July 10th, two negro men, Frank Royalls and John Chance got into a difficulty in the yard of another negro. The evidence before the coroners jury was that Royalls got Chance down and continued to strike him with an axe and cut him with a razor until he was dragged from his victim, repeatedly saying to those who begged him to quit striking Chance, that he wished or intended to kill him. Chance died in a very short time. Royalls has succeeded in eluding arrest so far, although the officers are following him closely and he will probably be captured very soon. The coroner's jury which was quickly empannelled, found a verdict in accordance with the above evidence. That Chance came to his death from wounds inflicted by Royalls. The latest information is that Royalls has escaped.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Elliot Daingerfield is visiting his relatives here. We are glad to hear of the great success he has met with in New York, in his chosen vocation. Fayetteville boys succeed wherever they go.

Major T. D. Love, of Willis's Creek, Bladen county, was in the city last week. The Major has many warm friends here who are always glad to see him.

Lieut. Joseph B. Batchelor, U. S. A., instructor of military tactics at the Bingham School, spent a day or two here last week. Lieut. B. is now travelling through the State as correspondent of the *State Chronicle*. From this point he went to Wilmington and thence to the mouth of the river to make note of the Government works there for deepening the channel.

ELECTION NEWS.—The Bulletin Boards of the OBSERVER were closely scanned by eager crowds to get the latest election news from the Democratic Convention at Chicago. Every move in the great game was watched by the reporter there, and at once sent to us, so that any and every motion, speech, nomination and vote was known here in less than 30 minutes after its delivery there. We received the news earlier than it was received in N. Y., or Boston. Mr. Pemberton, the very clever and accommodating Telegraph operator here, did everything in his power to assist us in getting full, correct and quick reports of this great and important Convention to spread before the public.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.—At a regular meeting of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, held on the evening of Tuesday, the 10th inst., the following officers were installed for the ensuing term:

Geo. H. Haigh—Protector.
Jas. M. Lamb—Vice-Protector.
R. T. Scanlin—Secretary.
H. R. Horne—Financial Secretory.
S. W. Tillinghast—Treasurer.
B. C. Gorham—Chaplain.
E. A. Poe—Guide.
Can. Brown—Guardian.
Max. Schlossburg—Sentinel.
Dr. J. W. McNeill—Med. Examiner.

We are gratified to know that this order is growing rapidly.

MILLET.—Upon inquiry we learned from Mr. J. A. Worth that what is known as "cat tail mille," can be cured as successfully as fodder. The general impression has been heretofore that it was only fit for food in a green state. As millet can be grown in rows two feet apart, planted thickly in the row, requires little cultivation, it can be cut about once every two weeks, and grows luxuriantly until frost, it will be seen at once how large an amount of good forage can be grown at small expense upon an acre of ground. Mr. Worth says that this fodder is relished as much by horses as it is by cows.

DWELLING BURNT.—On last Monday night the house of Alexander Bolton, about six miles from town, in 71st township was completely destroyed by fire. Mr. Bolton was away from home at the time and returned next morning to find everything he possessed reduced to ashes. He was insured for $300, but this does not near cover the loss.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—Major McKethan has put up a planing machine to dress the timber for his new building, and has already received orders enough to keep him busy for some time to come. Having a powerful engine he will probably add other machinery.

UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—Work is solicited for the Union Home and Hospital inmates who are able to sew, and for others who need help in procuring plain sewing, mending and darning. It is intended to be a feature of the institution to help the poor to help themselves, and as a means to that end it is proposed that a depot for plain sewing, mending and darning be established at the Home. Family and batchelor mending done neatly, expeditiously and economically by sending to Mrs. Thompson, Matron of Home and Hospital.

At a regular meeting of Cumberland Lodge, No. 5, K. of P., July 3rd, the following officers were duly installed:

J. McK. Woodward—C. C.
Jno. D. Cook—V. C.
T. J. Jordan—Prelate.
J. F. Johnson—M. at A.
T. O. Whaley—I. G.
H. S. Overby—O G.

Religious.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—By invitation Rev. J. S. Black, of Burgaw, Pender county, preached an able and impressive sermon to a large and attentive congregation at the McPherson Church, on the first Sabbath in this month. Mr. Black taught school in this neighborhood when but a boy. He has many friends and acquaintance in this section of the county by whom he was kindly received and highly appreciated during his recent visit to relatives.

R.

A CURIOUS CLIMATIC PHENOMENON.—The redundant rainfall which has since the close of spring been reported from the cotton belt is a climatic anomaly that should be inquired into. The Department of Agriculture reported on Thursday that rains have been excessive during June over the entire breadth of this belt, the temperature low, the plants too succulent and generally late for the season. This profuse precipitation does not seem to have spent itself, as the rainfall during the twenty-four hours ending Friday morning in some portions of North Carolina exceeded two inches.

The occurence of such pluvial excess in the Gulf and South Atlantic States in a season when the Gulf Stream has apparently overrun its ordinary ocean limits is certainly most remarkable. Dr. John Rae, the English Arctic explorer, has recently called attention of scientific men to the natural effect upon the Gulf Stream of an increased volume and velocity in the Arctic current entering the Atlantic north of Newfoundland. Such an increased volume of the Arctic current, he thinks, now exists, and the effect of "so large a flow of cold water from the north meeting the Gulf Stream at right angles would not only be to deflect the latter to the southward of its usual course, causing it to strike our shores further south, but also," as he well says, "in much greater volume, because a larger supply (of warm water) is required to replace the increased quantity from the Arctic." As the mean temperature of June over most of the Northwest was unusually high, we cannot ascribe the wet June in the Gulf States to condensation, caused by excessive flow of cold air from Manitoba toward the Gulf. If, however, the volume of ocean water from the hot equatorial belt has been in excess, as Dr. Rae argues, the resulting excessive evaporation in the Gulf of Mexico would account for the profuse June rains in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, over which the prevailing June winds spread the Gulf vapor.

If the outflow of equatorial water into the extratropical seas is quickened and enlarged by the inflow of the submarine cold strata, it will have a decided influence in causing very intense cyclonic storms during the approaching hurricane season in the West Indies. The phenomenon to which we refer is therefore specially worthy of the attention of Atlantic navigators.—*N. Y. Herald.*

BARTHOLDI STATUE.—The formal presentation of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty Enlightening the World by the French Government to the United States took place in the Gauthier workshop July the 4th. Mr. L. P. Morton, United States Minister to France, was present and received the statue in the name of his government. Prime Minister Ferry sent a letter stating that he regretted that illness prevented him from assisting at a scene of fraternity between two great Republics. In heart and soul he would participate. M. deLesseps made a speech. He said France, under all governments, had always been a friend and ally of America. America now realized that the Panama Canal was a work of universal interest. The statue would forever pledge the bonds of unity between France and the great American people. Mr. Morton replying thanked France in the name of President Arthur and the American people for the statue. He said he was charged to assure M. de Lesseps, M. Ferry and the French nation that the American people responded with all their hearts to the sentiments of friendship. The noble gift which that friendship had dictated would render the gratitude of the American people still more profound and stronger. He hoped the statue would remain for all time an emblem of the imperishable sympathies uniting both countries. But Mr. Morton could have trotted right along and told the French Government, that when the statue arrived in this country, that it would not for some time enlighten the world worth a cent, as there is yet no pedestal upon which to place Madame Liberty.—*Ex.*

SAFE CRACKERS AT WORK IN MONROE.—The safe in the depot of the Carolina Central railroad, at Monroe, was cracked by burglars night before last and robbed of its money contents. The burglars got about $25 in cash. They cracked the safe with a hammer, with which they knocked off the door hinges. There was no one in the depot, the agent, J. W. Whitfield, being asleep at his home at the time, and the safe crackers had the whole night in which to do their work. No clue to the perpetrators of the robbery.

The depot of the Carolina Central railroad at Rockingham, was broken into Friday night and an unsuccessful effort was made to open the safe. It is thought that it is the work of the burglar who broke into the company's safe at Monroe the night previous.—*Charlotte Observer.*

WORK ON THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—From one of the party who made the trip to the present terminus of the Ducktown branch, we learn that the road was finished on Saturday night across the Tuckaseegee river to the north of Crovee; this leaves about 25 miles to be laid with iron to the mouth of the Nantahala, which is to be done by the first of September. The track laying is now going on at the rate of a mile a day. The party went to Scott's creek in Jackson county, and they report that the scenery beyond the Balsam mountains is the grandest on the line, surpassing all they had ever seen. These mountains are reached seven miles beyond Waynesville, and that part of the road has an altitude of 3,400 feet, while that of Asheville is only 2,250 feet. The descent on the other side is at a high grade, but the different parts of the road are laid with 60 lb steel rail and the road is well constructed. It is hard to realize the vast work which has been accomplished in building this Ducktown division of the Western North Carolina railroad, but all the notable obstacles have been successfully overcome and the end of this stupendous enterprise is now in sight. This work was once deemed impossible, because so costly without there being any adequate pecuniary inducement for its construction. But it seems that nothing is impossible now-a-days, and where there is a will, there is a way.—*News and Observer.*

DIED.

SMITH—In Wilmington, on the 15th inst., of paralysis, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Mr. James C. Smith in the 50th year of her age.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company held in their Armory on Monday, the 14th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Great Commander of the universe who ordereth all things wisely and well, has recently taken from our ranks our friend and comrade, J. B. NEWBY, and has transferred him by death to another command, there to await our coming at the bivouac of the dead; and, whereas, our hearts are smitten with profound sorrow at the sudden taking away of so faithful a friend, so worthy a comrade, thus leaving in our ranks a vacancy which cannot be filled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the Divine command which has so heavily bereaved us.

Resolved, That in the death of J. B. Newby this Company has lost a zealous member, a faithful friend and a devoted admirer.

Resolved, That a page upon the records of the Company be dedicated to his memory, that the flag be kept at half-mast, and that the armory be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that a copy be sent to his relatives at Sanford.

JOHN R. MCNEILL Sec'y.
W. F. CAMPBELL, Pres't.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A FEW DOSES OF SHRINER'S INDIAN Vermifuge, given in time, may save you many dollars in money and the life of your child.

"To Do Good and Distribute—Forget Not!"

In the fierce heat of noonday, at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, June 17, as usual, Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., met to aid that most meritorious institution—the ancient "Charity Hospital"—by giving away at the Grand Golden Drawing (the 169th monthly) of The Louisiana State Lottery. The wheel whirled around and scattered over half a million of dollars right and left. Without particularizing too many of the winners to become tedious, we report that ticket No. 86,440 drew the First Capital prize of $150,000. It was sold in halves, one of which fell to a lucky New Yorker who has not allowed his name to be used. Ticket No. 53,770 drew the Second Capital of $50,000, one half of which was held by S. M. Rothschild, a merchant of No. 232 Church street, New York city. Ticket No. 27,870 drew the Third Capital of $20,000; it was sold in tenths, one to Mr. D. Geo. Henkels, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, Pa.; another to Mr. Chas. Clarke of the same city; another to A. F. Badlam collected through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank of San Francisco, Cal.; another to Phil G. Gruber, Milwaukee, Wis. Nos. 11,181 and 41,309 drew the Fourth Capital of $10,000 each; sold in fractions, one-fifth to Wm. Boyd, No. 3122 School street, St. Louis, Mo.; Nos. 17,252, 66,114, 73,860, 80,681, drew $5,000 each, and so it went on. The next drawing (171st) will occur on Tuesday, August 12, of which full information can be had from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. $255,500 will be scattered to holders of tickets costing $5 each. Do not delay the opportunity.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	11½@12	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	14@15	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	9¾@10¼	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@8½	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	11@12	American,	3¼@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9¼@10	LARD -	
BAGGING—	9@10	North Carolina,	10a12
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.00
Java,	20@30	POTATOES—	
Rio,	12½@15	Sweet,	60@
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Irish, bush	75@1.00
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	SALT—	1.00@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@25	SUGARS—	
EGGS—	12@13	Coffee,	7@8½
FLOUR—		Granulated,	9@10
N. C. Fam.	$5.75@0.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
Wes. Fam.	4.50@6.50	SHUCKS—	65@75
FODDER—	75@1.00	TALLOW—	5@6
GRAIN—		WOOL—	17@00
Corn,	90@95	SPIRITS—	
Oats,	40@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Rye,	1.00@00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
Peas,	1.50@1.75	Apple Brandy,	3.00
HAY—			

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	10@11
Low Middling	.00@00
Ordinary	.00@00
Stained	.00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.50
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	26½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, July 8—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 29 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 97½ cts. for Strained and 1.02½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.30 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—☞ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

WILL LADIES NOTE

THE FOLLOWING

EXTRACTS FROM A LEADER

—IN—

FRANK LESLIE'S

Illustrated Newspaper?

WARNER BRO'S are the Largest Corset Manufacturer's in the World.

Warner Bro's are Associated and Identified with the substance "Coraline," which they have practically discovered, perfected, popularized and patented

The supply of Whalebone is exhausted.

Buffalo horn is brittle and short-lived.

Steel will rust and break, sometimes inflicting dangerous wounds.

Rubber and Celluloid have equally obvious defects.

The Mexican Istle-Plant, from which Coraline is manufactured, is the basis of this extensive manufactory.

Coraline is shipped in large quantities in bulk to Europe, by Warner Bro's, but none is sold in the United States, except in their

Celebrated Coraline Corsets,

through their duly accredited agents in the different States.

SOLE AGENT IN FAYETTEVILLE FOR THESE GOODS,

FRANK W. THORNTON,

5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.

July 17, 1884. 1t

THE CHEAPEST

CAMPAIGN

PAPER IN THE STATE.

THE WEEKLY NEWS AND OBSERVER club rates from now until December are as follows:

5 copies,	$ 2 00
10 copies,	3 75
20 copies,	7 00
50 copies,	15 00
100 copies,	28 00

Get up your clubs at once. You should see that every voter in your county has a copy. Address, NEWS AND OBSERVER CO., RALEIGH, N. C.

July 17, 1884. 1t

1000 TRUNKS

in all sizes and designs.

VALISES.

TRAVELING BAGS.

LADIES' SATCHELS.

HAND BAGS.

DUSTERS.

ULSTERS.

Our assortment of these goods, necessary to complete an outfit for travelers to the sea-coast or the mountains, far surpasses anything of the kind ever shown in this city, and directing attention to the same, we request an examination.

FRANK W. THORNTON,

5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.

July 17, 1884. 1t

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000 ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, August 12, 1884 171st Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250

1967 Prizes, amounting to.....$385,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

July 17, 1884. 76 4t

ICE CREAM

MAY be had at the Fayetteville Hotel dining room every Thursday during the season from 6 to 10 P. M.

July 10, 1884. 75tf

STOLEN,

FROM me on the night of the 13th of June, 1884, one WALTHAM WATCH, No. 253, 2 oz. silver case, gold-hinged, and one R. & P. Curbed Chain.

Any information will be gladly received and liberally rewarded.

JAMES PRIEST.

Manly, N. C., July 10, 1884. 75-2t

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION, 1884, begins the fourth Monday (28th) of July.

Terms as heretofore.

New Catalogue just issued.

July 10, 1884. 75-4t

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

E. T. McKETHAN,

McKethan Building, Fayetteville, N. C.,

—DEALER IN—

Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Rice,

Hominy, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Starch, etc.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1884. 76tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

For Cash, to Close out Stock.

Trimmed Millinery Goods, Hats, Bonnets

AND STRAW GOODS GENERALLY, FOR 20 DAYS. CALL EARLY.

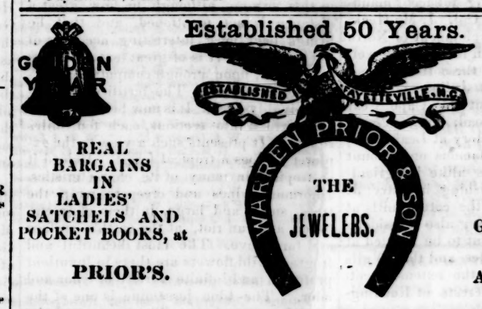
Hats, Bonnets, Neckwear, Corsets, Gloves, Fichus, Collarettes, Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Chemises, Night Gowns, Shirts, Hosiery, Hair Goods, Plated, Gilt and Jet Jewelry, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Flannels, Veils—all kinds, Fans, Scarfs, Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Embroidery, Silk, Zephyr, Canvas, Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK CHEAP FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AT 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, June 19, 1884. 72tf

Established 50 Years.



REAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' SATCHELS AND POCKET BOOKS, at PRIOR'S.

THE JEWELERS.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, At PRIOR'S,

INVITE ORDERS FOR THE BEST SILVER PLATED KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTERS, &c., SOLID SILVER FORKS, SPOONS, CUPS, BUTTER KNIVES, &c.

The largest line of CLOCKS, at PRIOR'S.
Spectacles that will improve your sight at PRIOR'S
PRIORS
Engagement and Wedding Rings, at PRIOR'S.
Casters and the largest line of Solid & Silver Plated Ware, at PRIOR'S.

Fayetteville, N C., April 30, 1884. 65tf

McNEILL'S

MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.

SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.

MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.

MUSIC ordered at any time.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

"Without a Parallel."

OWING to the immense sale of our 50 cents Thetis and $1.00 Pivot Corsets, the manufacturers have kindly agreed to make them out of finer Sateen, put more Bones in them and Embroider them more elaborately than ever. This enables us to place better and more desirable

CORSETS

on the market than ever offered by any other house in the State. All intelligent and discriminating customers are respectfully invited to call at GEO. BRANDT's.

JUST RECIVED,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Slippers and Ties,

at prices to suit the times. A handsome assortment of Gent's, Boy's and Youth's

FOOT WEAR.

Two more cases of 5 cents Lawns.

Three cases of 4-4 Bleaching from 7 cents up.

2,000 Corsets, Hip Gore, at 25 cents a piece, and many articles too numerous to mention, for sale at

GEO. BRANDT'S

Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,

24, 26, 28 and 30 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

July 10, 1884. 75tf

EXCURSION!

Greensboro and Winston

Under the Auspices of the Methodist Sunday School and Ladies' Parsonage Aid Society.

AN Excursion will be made to Greensboro July 31st, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made Winston will be taken in.

Refreshments furnished on the Train by the Ladies.

Round Trip Tickets will be on sale at Sedberry's Drug Store and at the Book Store.

Children and servants half price.

☞The Greensboro Brass Band will be in attendance.

July 10, 1884. 75-2t

Episcopal Female Institute,

WINCHESTER, VA.

REV. J. C. WHEAT, D. D., Principal, assisted by a full corps of experienced teachers. The 11th annual session opens Sept. 10, 1884. Terms moderate. Number of boarders limited. Applications for the vacancies created by the retirement of members of the graduating class will now be received. Apply for circulars to the principal.

J. C. WHEAT.

July 10, 1884. 75-1m

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Convention of the Democratic party of Harnett County held at Lillington, on Saturday, the 9th of August, 1884, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the several County offices and for Representative in the General Assembly.

Primary meetings will be held in the several Townships of the County on Saturday the 2d of August for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention.

Let there be a full turn out at our primary meetings that the choice of our people may be put in the field.

J. P. HODGES,
Chm'n Co. Dem. Ex. Com.

July 10, 1884. 75-3t

THE UNDERSIGNED

AS Chairman of a Committee authorized to repaint the Court House, I will receive proposals for that purpose until noon of the 19th of July. Bidders can state what they will paint the exterior of the building for and also state separately what they will wash with a durable wash—the color of wash to be selected by the Committee. Sheriff Hardie or Mr. Henry Fisher will give any information required.

D. G. MACRAE,
Chairman of Committee.

July 10, 1884. 75-3t

TURNIP SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP

TURNIP SEEDS,

a full assortment for sale by

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

July 10, 1884. 75tf

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants.

—DEALERS IN—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS, PLOWS, &c., &c.

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 3, 1884. 74tf

Harrisons' Town and Country Ready Mixed Paints.

UNEXCELLED IN BEAUTY AND DURABILITY. Attention is particularly invited to

Book of Designs

with 35 plates, showing tasteful combinations of these colors for outside painting.

Numerous Specimens

of painting in this town attest the quality of the paint, as well as the convenience and value of the designs.

Let the good work go on. Sole Agent.

H. R. HORNE.

Energetic North Carolinians.

We extract from an article entitled the "Old North State," in the *Planter's Journal*, published in Vicksburg, Mississippi, the following, showing the men who by their energy and perseverance have brought North Carolina to the front:

Among the North Carolinians who have helped to place their State close up toward the head of the industrial procession, we may mention Col. Thos. M. Holt the enterprising and successful cotton spinner at Haw River, and his brothers Messrs. James, William, Banks and Lawrence Holt, and the brothers-in-law James and John Williamson—all cotton manufacturers. In fact, here is one single family of men whose energy and activity would alone suffice to leaven a whole State's lump of inertia.

Then there are Oats brothers, the successful cotton manufacturers at Charlotte; and H. and T. Freize the cotton and wool spinners, tanners and merchant millers at Salem; Thomas McMahon of the spoke and handle works at Greensboro; R. T. Hoke, President of the North Carolina Car Company at Raleigh; Col. A. B. Andrews, President Western North Carolina Railroad, and one of the Vice Presidents of the Richmond and Danville; the Brown Brothers, the great plug tobacco manufacturers of Winston; Col. J. M. Heck, whose efforts in the development of North Carolina's coal and iron interest are well known; Jones S. Battle the cotton spinner at Rocky Mount; Col Julius A. Gray, of Greensboro President the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad; Turner Morehead, of the cotton factory at Leaksville; Dr. W. R. Capehart, famous on account of successful enterprises alike in agriculture and in the great fishing industry; J. M. and J. A. Odell, of the cotton mills at Concord, the latter being also President of the cotton mill about to be erected at Durham; and the Steeles and the Walls who are identified with the extensive cotton manufacturing interests at Rockingham.

To the names already mentioned we should add that of W. S. Primrose President of the North Carolina State Exposition to be held next October at Raleigh; also Prof. Dabney of the Department of Agriculture, who is taking an active part in preparing North Carolina's exhibit at our Cotton Centennial at New Orleans; and Dr. James Wilson, who engineered the Western North Carolina Railroad through the fastnesses of the Blue Ridge—which has been pronounced the finest feat of engineering ever accomplished.

And with like propriety we may name W. T. Carnegay & Co., the iron founders at Goldsboro; John C. Angier, President of the Durham woolen mills now in course of construction; S. D. Morgan, President Durham Bull Fertilizing Company; Eugene Morehead, bankers, at Durham, and President of the Watts Coke, Coal and Iron Company, and E. J. Parrish, also of Durham, who is probably the most extensive tobacco warehouseman and leaf dealer in the Golden Belt.

Among the men who have attained wide distinction in educational circles—and in the matter of education North Carolina is making the same progress as in all other directions—Professors J. J. Tomlinson, E. W. Kennedy, Alex. Graham and T. C. Moses are the peers of any in the land, while President Battle and Prof. Winston of the University are favorably known to all who appreciate scholarship.

In agriculture North Carolina has likewise kept in the front rank, having among her farmers such men as B. P. Williamson and W. G. Upchurch, of Wake county, George Allen, the great truck farmer, at New Berne, S. B. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and C. S. Winstead, of Person. Then there is C. G. Hampton, of Durham, the leader in fine tobacco culture and Mr. Stewart, of Harnett, who is considered the Farish C. Furman of North Carolina in improved cotton cultivation.

It would be doing an injustice to the town of Durham were we to fail to mention Mr. J. B. Duke, who deserves a great deal of credit for the enterprise he has shown in the management of the tobacco manufactory of W. Duke & Sons, and also his two most efficient lieutenants, G. W. Watts and R. H. Wright. But the man to whom the town of Durham owes as much as to any other, is Col. W. T. Blackwell, who until very recently was senior partner in the great Durham Bull tobacco works. He has lately, however, retired from business with a handsome fortune, having sold out his interest to a stock company known as the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company, of which, as been stated, Mr. Julian S. Carr is now President.

Now, although there is scarcely a man among the large number of names just given, whose career might not be sketched so as to prove interesting and instructive to our readers, especially in view of the fact they are nearly all "native to the manner born," yet of them all, perhaps, Mr. Julian S. Carr furnishes the most striking exemplification of the kind of blood that is to-day redeeming, regenerating and disenthralling the South. This and the further fact that the writer was the recipient of many courtesies during his recent visit to North Carolina, at the hands of the last named gentleman, warrant all that will be said about him in the course of this article, which owes its origin rather to impulse than any preconceived intention.

JUST LIKE HIM.—Senator Vance, tired of Congress, wants to get back to his good old State among her mountains, where nature is displayed in all her grandure and beauty, and where the air is pure and fresh.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Constitutionalist*, reports him as saying: "I long for adjournment. I want to go a fishing. The campaign is about to burst over my State and the country, but I'll go fishing once if I die for it. I want to go back to old North Carolina. I want to wake up in the morning and see the pine trees, and I want to smell them when I go to bed, as their perfume floats in o the window and makes me dream that I was a child again. Yea, verily, I want to go out into our old fields once more and see a nigger plowing a one-eyed mule, with a coffee sack for a plow-line. That sight would be more agreeable to me than a vision of Araby the Blest or Barnum's circus. I am like the servant of the Sorcerer in the Black Crook—'I want to go home! I want to go home!'"

ANGOLA POCOSIN.—Angola Bay, or Angola Pocosin, is the name under which a large tract of wild land in this section has been known for many years. It is located in Pender county and reaches from the banks of the Cape Fear river, opposite old South Washington, across, in an easterly direction, towards White Oak Swamp, with which it communicates. It is a wild, uncultivated, unbroken tract of land, and but very few persons have ever penetrated its recesses. We remember, when a boy, hearing some strange stories relative to an attempt being made once to explore it by a party who clothed themselves in buckskin garments, and were armed with axes, hatchets and guns. This party, it is said, were gone seven days and then returned by the way they had entered, completely rude, having lost every particle of the clothing they wore in their encounters with roots and briers and vines. This was, perhaps, a tradition, but a good many years ago an attempt, which was successful, was made to pierce this wilderness. One of the party, who were all young men, was the late Mr. John D. Love, and from an account written by him at the time, we published some years ago, in the *Review*, a report of the undertaking.

We are now told by the *News and Observer* that Dr. Chas. W. Dabney has been in this swamp, although to how great a distance is not mentioned, and that he brings back most interesting accounts of its wonders. It is of great extent, there being in it, upon a rough computation, 40,000 acres of land. The fertility is inconceivably great. It is now being drained and divided into sections, each four miles square. It presents such a view to the explorer as does a tropical forest. Indeed it is tropical in many of its characteristics. Enormous vines and creepers wrap the trees, small and large, in their close embrace, and run riot, at the earth's surface and far above. The most beautiful and fragrant wild flowers are there in luxuriant profusion and infinite variety of color and odor. The blue jessamine is one of the most fragrant of all. The progress of the great canal, or ditch, through the swamp is satisfactory and it will develop some of the best land to be found anywhere.

The "blue jessamine" referred to is probably the flower known to us as the blue bell, a beautiful and fragrant blossom to be found in profusion on the banks of the rice-fields near the city, and known to botanist's as the blue clematis.—*Wilmington Review.*

WHAT MRS. LANGTRY HAS MADE.—"Take a seat," said Mrs. Langtry to the *Chronicle* reporter on Thursday night, as her maid ushered him into the green room of the Baldwin, which the lady uses as a reception room. "I have plenty of time and I am very glad to see you. Do you know," she continued, "I am really growing stout. This glorious climate of California seems to be absolutely making me fat. I am so afraid. By the way, I have seen the seals. I am candid enough to say I don't think much of them. They are not pretty and they are only dairy-fed seals at best. They remind me of pigs."

"By the way, Mrs. Langtry, a dispatch to-night states that you have $120,000 invested in New York at five per cent. interest——"

"What did you say?"

"And $15,000 in real estate."

"Well, that is curiosity—$120,000—excuse me," and she rushed on the stage, almost missing her cue in her surprise. When the scene was over she came off, saying to Mr. Crisp:

"Only one laugh, as usual. That scene never gets more than one laugh anywhere, and I always work to make it go. What were you saying about the $120,000? Yes; well, that is curiosity. It is correct. I believe that is the amount, and I only heard it from my lawyer to-day. I did not know myself before how much it was."

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.—The San Francisco (Cal.) *Bulletin* is worried again over the Chinese immigration, and says in its issue of the 17th inst.: "The Chinese arrivals have, every month this year, notwithstanding the entire suspension of the Canton certificate business, considerably exceeded those for the corresponding months in 1883. There has been discovered fraud in connection with at least one passenger, who presented a return certificate for landing, which implies more, and the Chinese arrivals for five complete months this year and a few days in the present month exceeded by 400 the entire number of arrivals during the entire year of 1883, when Canton certificate frauds were discovered by hundreds."

TYRE YORK.—Dr. York, the Republican candidate for Governor, didn't seem to be a favorite of V. T. Lusk, Esq., of Asheville; on the contrary, Mr. Lusk says he won't vote for him. He says "York is a Democrat," that he "voted against the reconstruction acts of Congress;" that he "said more mean things about Republicans, than any one else, Senator Vance and Joe Turner not excepted;" that "York is the father of the present county government system," and that "he voted against the W. N. C. R. R." Alas poor Yorick.—*Spirit of the Age.*

WATCH YOUR CARP PONDS.—Rev. Thomas Long, of Davidson county, shot a large blue crane, at his fish pond on the 1st instant, measuring 5½ feet from end of bill to end of toes and six feet from tip to tip of wings. Upon being held out by the legs he disgorged ten young carp, some of them six inches long.—*People's Press.*

Aaron Jones, of Lynchburg, has posted a notice of dissolution on his shop-door as follows: "The partnership heretofore resisting between me and Mose is this day dissolved. All parties indebted to the concern will settle with me, and all parties the concern is indebted to will settle with Mose."—*Petersburg Index Appeal.*

At the recent meeting of the finance committees of the two Episcopal Dioceses in North Carolina an equal partition of the church funds was agreed upon; and the proper transfer made to Treasurers Chas. E. Johnston and A. J. DeRosset.

The right of Mr. Skinner to hold his seat in Congress will not be settled until next December.

Mr. Albert Holton, of High Point, listed two dogs for taxation at $100 each.—*Asheboro Courier.*

Cuba not in the Market.

THE SPANISH MINISTER BUSY DENYING ALL SORTS OF RUMORS.

The Spanish Minister in Washington City says that the reports that are afloat of the proposed sale or transfer of Cuba by the Spanish Government are untruthful and absurd. Speaking with reference to the most recent of these stories that a commission sent from Madrid to inquire into the condition of Cuba, and the advisability of selling it had prepared a report, a copy of which it had submitted to the Captain-General of Cuba, in which it expressed the opinion that the interests of Spain demand that she should be relieved of Cuba before a successful revolution there or the bankruptcy of the commercial interests there deprive her of it, he said that he believed the story to be absolutely without foundation in fact. He had not heard of any commission from Spain having visited Cuba recently, and thought if one was there its mission was simply to inquire into the condition of Cuba and whether any reforms are necessary. Owing to a report similar to this, which reached Spain from the United States, the Ministry had been questioned in the Parliament and had in an unqualified manner denied its truth. He added that even were the Spanish Government inclined to such a proposition they would not dare carry out their views, as such an act would be so unpopular with the Spanish people that it would lead to the overthrow of the Government; and in addition to this, he said, the majority of the people of Cuba would resist to the utmost any attempt to transfer the island to another government.

In the story referred to above it was stated that a plan had been elaborated by one of the Commissioners and the Spanish Minister to secure the transfer of Cuba to Germany for 25 years, for an annual rental of 100,000,000 marks. This statement Senor Valera also denies. He says he has not even heard of such a commission, and certainly has neither seen one of the Commissioners nor elaborated with one of them a plan for the transfer of Cuba.

GEORGIA'S REMARKABLE WOMAN.—Miss Lula Hurst, of Georgia, whose feats of strength so amazed the people of her own State, is now exhibiting herself in the northern cities. She is only sixteen, and reported good looking, and consequently she has (as it appears) by her power—be it magnetism or whatever it may be termed, caused men to bend to her will. It is certainly mysterious, for no muscular power is exerted, simply the touch of her hand. A New York paper in giving an account of her feats, says:

When one of the men held an open umbrella above his head, grasping the stick with both hands, Miss Hurst would lay her open hand upon it, and the umbrella would apparently be endowed with life. It would twitch and plunge about violently, and the holder would be dragged over the stage in his efforts to hold it still. When a professional athlete of local note clutched a billiard cue firmly with both hands, holding it in front of him horizontally, Miss Hurst laid her palms upon it, and the cue became affected like the umbrella. It required a powerful exertion of the athlete's strength to force one end of the cue to the floor. When he held up a common wooden chair with both hands, and Miss Hurst touched it lightly, he was unable to hold the chair still, and found it no easy task to set it down on the stage. Men of less strength than the athlete were whirled about the stage ignominiously while struggling to hold the object which Miss Hurst touched, and in several instances the men were thrown to the floor. In one case four or five men together were unable to force a chair to the floor when she was touching it with one hand. When a heavy man sat in the chair, she placed her palms against the chair-post, and both man and chair were propelled forward a considerable distance, being lifted completely off the stage. All who took part in the test agree that Miss Hurst possessed a very remarkable force of some kind, but no one undertook to explain it.

HOW CLEVELAND'S NAME WAS RECEIVED.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald* in giving an account of the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, says when New York was called at ten minutes of four, and the vast assemblage took possession of the house and yelled itself hoarse until Daniel M. Lockwood began to speak in favor of the nomination of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Lockwood is fortunate in having nominated Mr. Cleveland to every public position he ever held. He looks like ex-Alderman Tom Coman, and has a voice like a thunder storm in a rage. He held the attention of the audience from the first, and every word he spoke came out as if flung from a catapult and penetrated every nook of the enormous building. The audience was in sympathy with the speaker. The people had come to the Convention to see John Kelly put down and to see Grover Cleveland nominated, and they saw both. When Lockwood mentioned Cleveland's name the Cleveland men of New York sprang to their feet, and the galleries went into ecstacies of unfeigned burrahdom. There were no such developments as those which marked the nominations of Arthur or Blaine, of Hancock or Grant. In fact, so far as the Convention itself is concerned, it is a most remarkable fact that it was entirely undemonstrative with the exception of New York. This may or may not mean anything. The fact is of interest, and indisputable

THE PANAMA CANAL.—*Paris, July 4*, 1884.—With reference to the report of Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown to the Secretary of the United States Navy, in regard to the condition of and progress of the work on the Panama Canal, M. de Lesseps declared emphatically that the Panama company will achieve, without the assistance of any government, an enterprise purely industrial and worked on a concession from the independent goverment of Colombia. He denies that there is any ground for the assumption that the canal will not be finished in 1888, and says that the company can call for 150,000,000f. on its shares and 129,000,000f. on its bonds. Despite the rapidity of the work on the canal there are still funds in the treasury. At the next meeting the announcement will be made that 700,000 cubic meters were cut during June, proving the progress of the work.

Took It For a Bustle.

A very pretty, modest young woman came shyly into "Hawley's" yesterday. Approaching Henry, she pointed to a baseball catcher's mask in the show-window, and with a demiblush timidly said: "Please let me examine that."

"Certainly," beamed the gallant Henry. Then he extricated the mask from among the other baseball goods, while he whispered to a Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* reporter: "One of the female nine, sure as I'm a sinner. Didn't know they were in town."

The young lady turned the mask around gingerly in her daintily-gloved hands, examined it critically, and asked with a pert, upward glance: "Isn't it rather short?"

"Oh, no—they come in that size always," smiled the blonde chief clerk.

"I never saw one made exactly like this before—new invention, I suppose?" ventured she.

"Oh, my, no; been in use three years, at least," said Henry.

"Indeed! How strange. Do you think they are better than those made of whalebone?"

"Undoubtedly," was the ready reply, though he mentally asked: "Who ever heard of a whalebone mask?"

"And the strings?" said she turning it around.

"Strings!" echoed Henry in perplexity. "That is, the straps—the fasteners—how does one keep them on?"

"Let me show you," said Henry, reaching for it

"don't trouble yourself," cried she, with a half scream, and then she turned pale as death while Henry took the mask into his hands.

As he stood loosening the straps preparatory to adjusting the affair, the customer seemed paralyzed with deep emotion, and on the verge of a dead faint. But when Henry pulled the mask over his face the color returned. She gasped for breath, opened wide her eyes, and panted:

"Why, what in the world is it?"

"Why, a baseball mask, to be sure; didn't you know?" smiled Henry through the wires. "I—no—that is—I thought it was a—oh, dear!"

Her prostrate form was laid upon the counter.

A GREAT DETECTIVE DEAD.—Allen Pinkerton was certainly the greatest detective of America, if not of the world during the time in which he lived, and his death is a loss which the public will deplore as seriously as rogues will rejoice over the event. The system which he founded, however, will survive him, and it is fortunate that this is so. It is to be hoped that there is among his associates in the Pinkerton Agency a man who is qualified to succeed him in the administration of its business. Great as was the intuitive sagacity of Allan Pinkerton in the detection of crime, and his executive ability in the direction of the great force of assistants who have served him in all parts of the world, perhaps the most remarkable feature of his character and element of his fame was his integrity. He never compromised with criminals, and the knowledge that he could not be bribed made him a greater terror to them than any other man on the face of the earth. It is said that Jesse James visited Chicago for the express purpose of shooting him, and lawbreakers who knew that he was on their track trembled as if the hand of fate were already upon them.

Pinkerton found his true place in life by accident, as so many do, for although his father was a sergeant of police in Glasgow, when he arrived in this country forty-two years ago, at the age of 23 years, he was a cooper by trade, and it was not until he began a hunt for the counterfeiters whose spurious check he had taken in the course of business that he discovered that nature had designed him for a detective. For more than thirty years his name has been familiar, and in all parts of the world it is now known as that of a great detective. Pinkerton's services during the late war, as director of the Secret Service of the government, were of the highest value, but the work he has since accomplished through the great detective system which he has established is hardly less important, and his career has been too useful to be soon forgotten by the people of the United States.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

A RARE BIRD.—One day last week, while M. A. Creech was strolling over his farm with his gun, near "Sam's Creek," he saw a fowl, that he thought was of the Heron species. He shot the bird and brought him home. He soon discovered that it was a bird of rarity, and sent it around for inspection. The bird's dimensions were six feet from tip to tip, had a long neck and a ten inch beak. Its legs were long, and its plumage white, and the end of wings and tail black. We have perused our poultry library, and find that the bird killed by Mr. Creech, proves to be the "ibis." It is regarded in ancient Egypt as a bird of adoration, and with a degree of respect. How came the fowl in this latitude, is something we are not able to comprehend. This is the first one of its kind we have ever seen, and can say it was one of rarity. It had evidently been through a great deal, for it was minus a foot, and had been for some time.—*Clayton Bud.*

A FREAK OF JOVE'S THUNDERBOLTS.—On Sunday afternoon the storm raged furiously and heaven's artillery flashed, often to the consternation of many a woman. After the storm had ceased Archy Roberts, colored, went to the stable to feed his mule. He saw the mule standing on its fore feet and resting on its haunches, as it in the act of resting, and said: "Bill, git up," but Bill listened not to his words. Supposing the mule was too lazy to rise, he shook Bill's head, but there was no movement on Bill's part. Then the tail was twisted in vain—Bill was dead. The lightning had killed the mule in the act of rising, and there statue-like it stood on its fore feet. Bill has plowed his last furrow and now sorrow sits with poor Archy.—*Shelby Argus.*

TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—*Morehead City, N. C., July* 8.—The Travelers' Protective Association of North Carolina was organized here to-day, and the following officers were elected: President, J. A. Higgs, with Hurst, Parnell & Co., of Baltimore; first vice-president, O. J. Carroll, with Conklin Bros. & Co., of Baltimore; secretary and treasurer, W. T. Bregdon, with Darby & Co., of Baltimore.

CAN BE FOUND
—AT—
McMillan Bros.,
IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR
LARGE SELECTION OF
COOKING STOVES,
OIL STOVES,
Ice Cream Freezers,
WATER-COOLERS,
SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,
TIN TOILET SETS,
GALVANIZED WELL & WATER BUCKETS,
BLOCK TIN-WARE,
GRANITE IRON-WARE
BRASS and ENAMELED PRESERVING KETTLES,
STEP LADDERS,
TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,
Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,
CHIP SKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS,
WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.
CALL AND SEE US!
McMILLAN BROS.
June 5, 1884. 70tf

Express Steamboat Co.
STEAMER SCHEDULE.
ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 101

PINE ISLAND
GUANO.
Is the most uniformly high grade fertilizer ever sold in the State.
It is the best without exception. Always Reliable. Made of best Materials and is in beautiful mechanical condition.
[From North Carolina Experiment Station.]
2526. Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, Quinipiac Fertilizing Co., New London, Conn., sampled at Selma, February 27th with Webb, Tisdale & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.59, ammonia 2.87, potash 1.94 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 lbs., $31.07.
CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
Director.
QUINIPIAC FERTILIZER COMPANY,
New London, Conn.
J. B. STARR,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
April 9, 1884. 62tf

For A Business Education Attend the
Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $80. Telegraphy a specialty. Library Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 27 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers an Business Men. University Diplomas presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.
May 29, 1884. 69-3m

Merchant Mills.
The Old Reliable again to the Front!
IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.
Flouring Mill in first-class order.
Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.
Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.
THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.
I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.
WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.
A LARGE LOT of Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

AYER'S Ague Cure
contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.
WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE
to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.
June 5, 1884. 70-26t

150 Hhds. Molasses.
WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.
EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

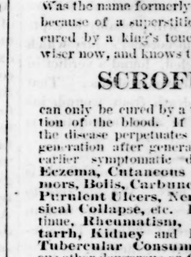
J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.
WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.
WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!
I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.
Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.
JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

KING'S EVIL
Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that
SCROFULA
can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc.** If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great
Regenerative Medicine
Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla*, with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron*, and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an
Absolute Cure
For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
[Analytical Chemists.]
Sold by all Druggists: price $1; six bottles for $5.

HERRING'S SAFES


"Tried and Proven Trustworthy."
HERRING'S SAFES.
THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.
Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

TIME TABLE No. 8.
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
To take effect at 5:36, A. M., on Thursday, July 10, 1884.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
☞ Standard Time—Clock in General Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail, Passenger & Freight	
		Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 30	
Manchester	13.75	11 20	11 10
Spout Spring	20.1	11 50	11 45
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 20	12 20
Swann's	29.0	12 30	12 26
Jonesboro	34.1	1 13	1 09
Sanford	37.1	2 15	1 23
Egypt	43.5	2 50	2 41
Gulf	46.5	3 10	3 05
Richmond	53.7	3 44	3 39
Ore Hill	58.0	4 12	4 02
Siler	62.6	4 35	4 30
Staley	70.0	5 10	5 05
Liberty	74.4	5 35	5 28
Julian	81.5	6 15	6 10
Pleasant Garden	89.6	6 52	6 47
Greensboro	97.6		7 25

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail, Passenger & Freight	
		Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 00	
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 35	10 32
Julian	16.10	11 15	11 07
Liberty	23.2	11 50	11 43
		P. M.	
Staley	27.6	12 15	12 08
Siler	32.0	12 50	12 45
Ore Hill	39.6	1 28	1 18
Richmond	43.9	1 58	1 53
Gulf	51.1	2 33	2 26
Egypt	54.1	2 53	2 48
Sanford	60.5	3 40	3 19
Jonesboro	63.5	4 05	3 52
Swann's	68.6	4 33	4 20
*Rock Branch	70.1	4 50	4 30
Spout Spring	77.5	5 24	5 19
Manchester	83.85	6 00	5 50
Fayetteville	97.6		6 40

*Southern Division.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail, Passenger & Freight	
		Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	7 40	
Rockfish	7.2	8 15	8 05
McNatt's	14.0	8 45	8 40
Lumber Bridge	16.5	9 05	8 55
Shandon	21.1	9 33	9 23
Red Springs	24.4	9 58	9 48
Wakulla	28.5	10 20	10 11
Floral College	32.4	10 46	10 35
Shoe Heel	35.8		11 00

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4. Mail, Passenger & Freight	
		Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Shoe Heel	0.0	4 19	
Floral College	3.4	4 44	4 34
Wakulla	7.3	5 10	5 00
Red Springs	11.2	5 31	5 20
Shandon	13.7	5 58	5 48
Lumber Bridge	19.3	6 29	6 19
McNatt's	21.8	6 49	6 39
Rockfish	28.6	7 24	7 11
Fayetteville	35.8		7 49

*Flag Stations.
JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
July 10, 1884. 75tf

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Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
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BALTIMORE, MD.
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